# TAR AND FEATHERS.

10

Another Day in the Kelsey Inquest at Oyster Bay.

## A PARTY OF KNOW NOTHINGS.

Julia Smith Sammis, the "Innocent Cause" of All the Trouble.

THE LITTLE SHE KNOWS ABOUT IT. Maggie McCauley's Bad Memory.

THE NOW AND THEN OF IT. The Tar Party Springs a Trap on

the Coroner.

# THE AUDIENCE AND THE EVIDENCE.

OYSTEB BAY, L. I., Sept. 24, 1873. A very large audience was assembled at the Kelsey inquest proceedings, before Coroner Bayliss, most of them, no doubt, being drawn thither by the announcement that very important evi-dence was to be elicited; that one or more witnesses were to be examined in secret session, and that Mrs. Julia Smith Sammis was to be examined as a witness also. There is the liveliest interest manifested all through this part of the island to obtain a glimpse of this young lady, and in Huntington, where she resides, her residence and Kelse y's grave in the old cemetery are the two "sights" sought by all strangers. Mrs. Sammis came over this morning by wagon from Huntington, accompanied by her husband, Royal Sammis; her sister, Miss Abby Smith, and the servant in her grandmother's family, Margaret McCauley. They occupied a parlor in the Nassau House, where the inquest is being held. Royal appeared several times during the morning session in the Coroner's court, and was watched with considerable curiosity

by those who recognized him. An evidence of the alarm felt by the implicated persons is to be found in the peculiar circumstance that they have been at work to find witnesses for the Coroner, and have subpœnaed them themselves. Two of these witnesses, the Halls, father and son, it appears, were subpœnaed by James McKay, brother of John McKay, who is in the same condition of implication, in fact, as Royal Sammis, Dr. Banks, Claudius Prime, Arthur T. Hurd and others. The Halls were a kind of bombshell while they lasted. Mr. N. G. Brush was summoned by John McKay,

The greater part of the audience was composed of rustic men in rustic attire. Some are farmers, others are farm laborers, half a dozen were probably village loafers-those indispensable adjuncts to every small contaunity, who tilt their chairs back on the hotel plazzas, know everybody in the place and appear to whittle sticks and tie curious knots in twine for a living. Perhaps half of the audience was made up of uncouth looking men, who, as they themselves express their callug, "foller the sea"-fishermen, clam-diggers, oystermen and "Sound" sailors. One of the witnesses was of this class, the Captain of the Jane C. Harris, a six foot four man, young and lithe looking, clad in plain attire, but with a very frank expression offeature and speech. A good many of the spectators were in their shirt sleeves, five-eighths of them had their pants tucked in their boots, and one eighth had their trousers turned up at the bottom. The loquacious old "Doctor," a tail, slatty, antiquated man, with very white hair and a very red, cleanly shaven face, had on a newly-washed linen duster. On previous days, in consequence of the warmth, he usually had his heavy drab coat over his left arm, his hat in his left hand and the Bible in his right, as he held the book while the Coroner administered the oath to the witnesses. Among the better known spectators present were Justice Monfort, of Huntington; ex-Alderman Chipp, of New York; Charles F. Duryea, Mr. Stanbrough, of Smithtown, and other well known gentlemen. When Margaret McCauley was called to the stand in the afternoon there was quite a buzz of excitement. She is a young girl and good looking, but

ing for me, and began to tell about Kelsey's strug-gles, and I said, "Kelsey didn't struggle much the last time I had hold of him;" I said it in a joking way: it was a joke. To Mr. Platt-When I made that remark it was a

Thomas Hall, a portly, decent looking old gentle-man, was next sworn and testilied in answer to Mr. Platt:--

man. was next sworn and testilied in answer to Mr. Platt:--I live at Huntington; I was not on Mrs. Oakley's premises on the night of November 4; I did not see Charles G. Keisey that night; I don't know who I was subporned by; I don't remember telling Alderman Van Schalck, ol New York, that I had Kelsey at my house and that that was the reason he couldn't be found; if I did tell him that it was a joke. (Laugh-ter.) I met Henry F. Kelsey on the morning alter or soon after this occurrence, and he told me that Charles had come home, he thought, that night; that he (Charles) had left his overcoat, his watch, and part of his chain, as I understood, on the watch; that the chain had been broken in the struggle, and that they were in pursuit of the parties; I didn't know that Charles and Henry did not ive together; I always supposed till now that all the Kelseys lived together; I think I met Henry about Duryea's Hotel or in front of Enterpean Hail. Theodore Hall was next sworn. He testified--I am the son of the last witness, so it is said. Mr. Platt-Weil, we'll give you the benefit of the douot. Witness continued-I do not live with him; I live

am the son of the last witness, so it is said. Mr. Platt-Well, we'll give you the benefit of the doubt. Witness continued-I do not live with him; I live mear him; James McKay subpenaed me, and handed me a subpena to hand to my father; about a week or ien days after Keisey was tarred and feathered I was going down the village and met Wm. Keisey; I crossed over and naked mi if the shirt and boot found at Lloyd's Beach was his brother's, and he said he watch, and about four inches of chain hanging to the watch: about a month afterward I met him, and ne said the shirt and boot were his brother's; that was just before the examination last fall, be-fore Judge Monfort; when I asked him about the port about four inches of chain hanging to the watch; about a month afterward I met him, and ne said the shirt and boot were his brother's; that was just before the examination last fall, be-fore Judge Monfort; when I asked him about the wore his brother's, he said he had seen them; I have seen Keissey's watch and chain, but not since November 4. To a Juror-Mr. Kelsey and I were alone when this conversation occurred; no one else heard us; I crossed the street to ask him about it; I attached no importance to it at the time. To Mr. Young-I am positive I remember all he said about it at the time; he didn't teil me of inc early being leit at home; nor about ak hat jacket, nor a shirt, nor a collar; I asked him about the watch and chain; he showed me the length of the chain on his finger this way (illustrating); I made no further inquires; I never thought anything about it untif I heard of the whole chain being jound on the post office, and, looking jor a farm to work on shares, I inquired about the larm of all the farmers I saw; I can't remember the name of any man I

Post Office, and, looking for a farm to work on shares, inquired about the farm of all the farmers I saw; I can't remember the name of any man I spoke to that day about it; I don't know that I spoke to any one about it. Mr. Young-And yet you went to the village on that business that day?-A. Yes, sir; I was loading around.

Mr. Young-And yet you went to the village on that business that day?-A. Yes, sir; I was loading around. Mr. Young-Was that your general business, loading around the village ? A. Yes, sir; it was about that time. James Haggerty, a curious-looking, cunning-faced individual, was next sworn and testilded-live at Huntington; I worked at home on the 4th of No-vember; I did not work at Dr. Banks? nor Mrs. Oakley's; I saw no disguised parties that night; did not see Kelsey that night; worked for Dr. Banks last year; might have worked for Im toward the end of last November; it was three or four days or a week after the 4th o. November before I went to work for him; i know Mrs. Oakley's servant giri; I suppose I was supponaed here because I work around Oakley's and Dr. Banks'; I never talked with Mrs. Oakley's and Dr. Banks'; I never talked with Mrs. Oakley's and Dr. Banks'; I never talked with Mrs. Oakley's goint blank he didn't remember them. Mr. J. Oliver, oi No. 11 John street, New York, was next sworn:-I reside in Brooklyn and am a clerk; I am acquanted with Arthur M. and claudius B. Prime; they formerly had a sinop in New York, at No. 9 John street; I suppose I have known them three or lour years; I used to meet the tarring and leathering I had a conversation with him about the diff; i remember the substance of it; being the first time I had seen him alter his re-moval to Huntington tasked him how he liked it, and he said, "Very much;" after speaking gen-erally about tarther in a seen him alter his re-moval to Huntington tasked him how he liked it, and he said, "Very much;" after speaking gen-erally about tarther is not hor years in the substance of it; being the first time I had seen him alter his re-moval to Huntington tasked him how he liked it, and he said, "Very much;" after speaking gen-erally about tarther heres-nor they tarred and

exact language, but the other expression about the "red hot lun" is in his words, word for word; after some further conversation on other subjects

A WITNESS' MEMORY. O. Were those men in the yard disguised ? A.

Q. were those men in the yard oliguined Y A. No, sir. Q. Let me read this for you from your former testimony:--"The men in the yard were disguised." Was that true Y A. (Witness much discomposed and terriby flushed)--i don't know; I didn't stay up long; I went to bed early; I cleared up the feathers and tar in the yard next morning; I saw ha.r lying on the ground where the tar and feathers were: I gathered the tar and feathers and hair up and put them on the manure heap; I saw no blood there; I heard no cries for help while the men were there; there was no other grit working for Mrs. Oakley at that time; I am not acquanted with a man or girl who works for Mrs. H. G. Scudder.

Alfs. Okaley as that thic; I am not works for Mrs. H. G. Scudder.
Q. Have you had any conversation with any of the family since this tarring and feathering about that matter? A. No, sir.
Q. Never have mentioned it ? A. No, sir.
Q. Who brought you here to day ? A. Mrs. Oakley and Mr. and Mrs. Sammis; there wasn't a word said about it on the way.
To a Juror-I smelt tar all through the house.
Q. Where was Charlotte Merritt when she told you they nad caught kelsy ? A. In the back hall; we used to keep a dim hight in the east room up stars toward Dr. Banks'; the light was turned low; that was Mrs. Ketcham's room; she is dead now.
Q. Do you recollect the Sunday night when Dr. Banks was in the basement hall and Mr. Hurd was under the stoop? A. I do not.
Q. to you recollect an evening when you were with a young man who used to call and sce you, and some one came running accross the lot and canght him? A. He did not.
Mr. Platt-John McKay says he cid.
Q. Will you swear that you did not see two men wearing masks that thight in the back hall? A. Did you see to run LAST FALL?
Q. I am asking you a question now-did you see them? A. Well, whatever 1 swore to last fail I'll swear to now-(laughter); I don't remember seeing them.

this closed in the test model. The borden is a man and the second size appeared to be glad when released from the witness stand. A woman would be made of easi brass who could stand the gaze and laughter of

brass who could stand the gaze and langhter of that crowd without flinching. Henry R. Frime was next called, and when the oath was put to him that "the evidence he would give in this inquest touching the death of Charles G. Kelsey, whose body has been viewed, should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," suid, "I don't see that I can consistently take that oath, when I do not believe the man to be dead." (Laurdter.)

e dead." (Laughter.) The Coroner-Well, you will have to take it. Prime-1 don't see how I can. Coroner-Well, I'll give you another chance.

(oath repeated.) Prime-Ob, now that I notice the word "tonch-ing" in the oath, I suppose I can take it. Mr. Platt-He didn't kiss the book; make him

kiss the Bible. Coroner-Kiss the book. Prime kissed it and

Coroner-Kiss the book. Frime kissed it and the crowd laughed. Witness examined by Mr. Platt-I saw a man whom I now understand to be Kelsev on the night of the tarring and leathering; I saw him as he was leaving Mrs. Oakley's yard; I first saw him is back; his back looked as though it had been covered with something like a plece of muslin; it was something whitish; I saw three or four persons in the yard about him.

# Q. You said, last winfer he looked like

about him.
Q. You said, last winker he looked like
A HIG BABOON.
A. Well, yes; he looked like a baboon with this white afair on his back; I saw it down to his loins; when I last saw him he was going toward William J. Wood's barn; I lost sight of him in the dark; I didn't get in the yard until all the people were out of sight; I saw one man of large trame standing near Kelsey in the yard; I saw his face, which was a natural looking face, but I didn't recognize him; I only saw his face and Kelsey's with any sort of distinctness; I first heard voices saying, "Clear onti," "Go out of here i" and that attracted my attention; I was not more than five minutes on the premises; if they were there at ten o'clock it must have been later than I supposed it was; I saw no crowd of thirty or forty persons.
Q. Didn't you teil a certain person that you been later than I supposed it was; I saw no crowd of thirty or forty persons.
Q. Didn't you teil a certain person that you been later than a sort do that with Royal Sammis next morning at the depot as he was going to New York? A. No, sit.
Q. Did you see John McKay that night? A. I think i saw him near the gate; I don't know where the tar about there; as near as I can tell it was hali-past hime when I was there; irom Mr. Hurd's scarried on at one side of the yard.
Witness.—If the Court has them here I would like no at one side of the yard.
The fathers I saw on Keisey.
The coroner, --Then you like the tark the coloring of the deater is no with the nater is an one the paster in the would its the about the paster is no may the paster in the would like the about there is an car as I can tell to was the fathers in on the coloring of the deater is now in possession of the court; I can, perhaps, tell whether they are of the court; I can, perhaps, tell whether they are of the court is can perhaps. The no the paster is now in the paster is now in the paster.

to ten that he had beathers on him. (Long langhter.) Witness.—Well I speak of the whitish material I saw on him; athough I do not know it, I have no doubt in my mind that they were feathers that I saw on him. The a incre \_ Lyisited Mrs. Onking's perhaps once

the "red not inthe" is in his work word is worked we parted, and i have not seen him since. After recess Mr. Giver was recalled and said he had had no ill ceing against Arthur M. Prime: i have told a person that Arthur M. Prime: i have told a person that Arthur M. Prime: Mrs. RoyAL SAMMIS was next called, and there was a lively stir of ex-titement. The Coroner directed that one lady friend, not a witness, be permitted to accompany her. Mrs. Sammis is a decidedly pretty lady, of small mouth. Her lips are very plump and rosy and her teeth are regular and faultesly white. She was attired in black, and wore tan-colored fasted in black, and wore tan-colored fasted in black, and wore tan-colored faster ligit was in the visit and her instand with a siate-coored feather simal mouth. Her lips are very plump and rosy and her teeth are regular and faultesly white. She was attired in black, and wore tan-colored faster ligit was in the visit and her instand. Royal Sammis, and her instand, Royal Sammis, and her mandother, Mrs. Gakley, and some six or seven yrand mother, Mrs. Gakley, and some six or seven yrand mother. Mrs. Gakley, and some six or seven yrand mother, Mrs. Gakley, and some six or seven yrand the rucking about her neck and a small crimson silk neck-bow, both fastened by a breat wore a white rucking about her neck and a small crimson silk neck-bow with there seven a seven yrandmother. Mrs. Gakley, and some six or seven yrandmother was a seven yrandmother was a seven yrandmother was a seven w

# LONG ISLAND CITY.

The Alleged Frauds in the Four-Year-Old Municipality.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Mayor Debevoise Rises to Explain and Wipes Away Much Mud-Why the Bonds Were

Signed and Sold in New York City-The Mayor Had Nothing To Do With the Water . Board's Purchases.

Mayor Debevoise, of Long Island City, was "at nome" to the HERALD reporter who called at his house yesterday, and submitted to an interview on the subject of his connection with and agency in the transactions which brought forth the resolu tions of impeachment against him in the Board of Aldermen on the previous day. He had yesterday's HERALD in his hand, one bright particular column of which he had evidently studied most industriously. After a preliminary conversation with reference to the contents of that column, to wit, the substance of the charges preferred by the Investigating Committee of the Board of Aldermen against the Mayor, the City Judge, the Board of Water Comnissioners and the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Alexander Moran, as an ez officio member thereof, Mayor Debevolse took the report in yesterday's HEBALD for his text, and volunteered the following verbalim statement, without any interruption from the reporter, refreshing his memory and holding on to the thread of his story by an occasional glance at the paper. The Mayor, by the way, is a tall, well built and handsome gentleman, with a mild, humid eye and unpredatoriallooking countenance, conveying no idea by his general appearance and facial expression that he is the wonderful expert his opponents represent him to be at those little games at which the old Tammany Ring was perfection itself, the Christian statesmen of the last Congress were clumsy artists and "the heathen Chinee is peculiar." Having complimented the HEBALD on its spirit of fair play as evinced in its representatives industriously seeking for the other side of the story, after publishing the charges and action of his opponents, Mr. Depevoise explained as follows :--

THE MAYOR'S STORY.

"I was elected a year ago last spring. Certain members of the Common Council-I shan't say who tor I don't care to go into personalities-came to me in reference to some appointments. I made their appointments. Last spring some ten Aidermen were to be elected. There was a split in the democratic party, and some of the Aldermen seek ing election wanted me to remove the friends of others and put in their own friends instead. I did not wish to remove men who did not deserve removal, and I refused to make the changes they desired, On that

## WAB WAS DECLARED

against me, and it has been carried on ever since. In January last the Common Council authorized the issue of water bonds to introduce water into the city. The resolution that passed the Common Council contained an interlineation, as set forth in to-day's HERALD. This interlineation was made by the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Burnett. It is in his handwriting, and not in mine, as stated, and it was made before the resolution was introduced in the Common Council at all. Alderman Lonergan, Chairman of the Committee on Public works, was present when the interlineation lic Works, was present when the interlineation was made by the Corporation Counsel on the morning before the resolution was introduced, and it was Mr. Lonergan who introduced it. This inter-lineation, as anybody can see, was necessary; for some one should have the right to deem when the bonds should be issued, otherwise such vagueness and misunderstandings would arise as would pre-vent the sale of the bonds. On the passage of that resolution 1 ordered THE BONDS

vent the sale of the bonds. On the passage of that resolution 1 ordered THE BONDS to be lithographed, and when that was done and they were signed or partially signed, 1 thought it a great deal safer to keep them in the city of New York, with ready access to the Safe Deposit Com-pany, than to carry them about Long Island City, where no place for their safe-keeping existed. I also considered it safer to have the City Clerk come over and sign them here, and for the same reason. I then proceeded to dispose of the bonds as well as I could, and as I was limited as to power, I sold them at par on the face of them without refere ce to a fraction of interest upon them, which everybody knows was an excellent sale, as the bonds could not be worked of m an ordinary market except at a very considerable discount of the par value. We might even have to pay a commission, but that was asved by my exertions. When the water bonds were signed by the City Clerk it was done in New York as already stated for greater safer. We might even have to pay a commission, but that was saved by my excitons. When the water bonds were signed by the City Clerk it was done in New York, as already stated, for greater safety and in order that I might count the bonds imme-diately and put them in the Safe Deposit Com-pany. Now ABOUT THAT EXTRA BOND. The number signed at the time was 299 bonds of \$1,000 each, and not 300-from No. 2 to No. 300-both inclusive. When the blank form first came from the lithographer I took the blank numbered "1," ioided it and carried it over to Long Island City, without signature or execution, to be shown to the Water Board in order that they might pass upon the form of the blank. When Mr. o'drady the City Clerk, came over here I did not have toat blank form (No. 1) with me, and 1 after-wards took it over to him and had him to sign it. In regard to what was stated about my not keep-ing any account, which was considered to be the worst part of the story, "1, as Mayor, had no neces-sity for keeping financial accounts at all. When bonds were sold or financial transactions were hand in regard to the Water Board, as well as any other braked of the city government, THE VOUCHERS were passed by the City Treasurer, whose books show the transactions. I did not care to keep any books; but I assisted Mr. Lyddy's memory with a little memorandum book, which I kept with me always, showing how the Treasurer's books stood on that matter. In regard to the buicks of the Gasman farm I have to say that the whole subject of a pian ior the

know the price paid for the Milk Springs was cheap at \$500 a lot. I sold two adjoining lots for \$1.600 two years ago, and the purchaser would not reself them for \$2,000. I have since sold sixteen lots adjoining upon the other end, less valuable and less eligibly situated, for \$5,000. Mr. Anable, the agent of Union College, testified at the investigation that the Milk Spring lots were worth \$500 a lot and that the Gorman property was worth \$200 a lot to building purposes, and cheap at \$500 for water sources.
DURING THE INVESTIGATION
I gave my testimony when called on and answered such questions as were put to me, but did not at first appear by counsel, as I was not conscious of having done any-thing wrong. When, however, O'Grady, the ex-City Clerk, undertook to say I had over-issend the bonds, I called on counsel to cross-ex-amine him, and he then refused to repeat positively what he positively swore to on his direct examiniton that he would have an opportunity of calling witnesses to show all the facts, but, the state surprise, on the termination of the testimon y taken by counsel for the committee IFE ALDERMENT SHUT DOWN
Won him and absolutely refused any opportunity of eating an explanation, which would have result in their uter discomitare with reference to the object they had in view."
Mer the Mayor concluded and the reporter asked, "Is it true you are suspended, Mr. Mayor, or do you still exercise the invectise the investing of the area of the distate?"
All that is in the hands of my counsel, "said His Honor, "and, if you please, I would rather result there."

"All right, sir. Many thanks. Good afternoon." And the reporter departed.

# "BABY FARMING."

The Case of Mrs. Roberts, Who Is Reported to Have Amused Herself by Sitting on Babies-She Denies the Charges Made Against Her in Toto-"Baby Farming" in New York-The Extent of the Business and Statistics Connected with It.

From the developments of the last few days it seems that that exotic institution, "baby farming," has taken deep root, and is flourishing here. For many years past it has been an industry of considerable extent in England, where from all accounts it originated. In London it grew to such an extent and its abuses became so flagrant, that ordinances were issued against it; but as crime is tertile in resource, to perpetuate itself the "farmers" left the city and commenced business interally and figuratively. Finding that the miscreants left town to escape the punishment imposed by the ordinance, the authorities thought it necessary to have Parliament pass a special act against the hellish practice, which during the last few years has had the salutary effect of

diminishing the practice to a mninimum, and making that minimum slightly respectable, if "baby farming" be susceptible of that quality. Here it is young, and has not yet risen to the dignity of a science, although its votaries perform the business in numerous and novel ways, strikingly suggestive of how vice clothes itself in gorgeousness. A HERALD reporter has gathered some very interesting particulars about the profession from the open mouths of its votaries, who unsuspectingly talked to him upon his representing himself as very anxious to procure their good offices. Most of

# THE "BABY FARMERS" OF NEW YORK

are women whose consciences are as hard as marble, if they have any, and who take immense risks for immense profits. Their vocations and almases are multifarious; they find a profitable field of operation in "the milky baldric of the skies" by practising astrology, and to them the inture's virgin page is already inscribed, and for the insignificant sum of \$1 any and every one who applies and pays is permitted to read. They can tell you anything that happened or is to happen from the time you were born until the time you die: show you photographs of your husband to be and of all your children. The reporter was shown the pno tograph of a handsome young lady who is to be his wife, and he felt rather proud and tried to beheve it; but when the mysterious woman produced a pack of cards and showed him his thirteen

duced a pack of cards and showen him his thirteen children ne tried to believe the other way. After seeing all the children—all about six months old— he took up the picture of his wife, and noticing how much it was used, the thought of how many had seen her before superinduced visions of in-verted bigamy. He was also told the star under which he was born. It had such a funny name he can't spell it, and it wasn't the astronomy he learned at school. With great deliberation he was told of how many great and rich men were born under that star— Alexander, Cæsar, General Grant and ever so many more. After this he proceeded to business, and learned how the "baby farming" was done. With one of the "farmers" he displayed too much anxiety to know all about matters, and, as she said herseli, "she dropped." HOW THE BABIES ARE FROCURED.

Slaveholding Interests Assembled in Couneil---Debate on Emancipation.

CUBA.

Class Concession to Spanish Colonial Interests-What Was Said and Dons-General Biquelme Leading a Dissent-Exciting Scene-British Note to Madrid-Tumult and Adjournment-Protection of the Press.

HAVANA, Sept. 18, 1873. For some weeks past it has been known among certain circles that a party of the principal slave-holders of this district and delegates from other parts of the island were to hold a meeting in Havana for the purpose of discussing that most important question, the emancipation of the slaves, and to adopt some action in regard to measures which every indication offered that the government in Spain was compromised to force upon the Island.

THE ASSEMBLACE.

The meeting took place on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and was numerously attended by the slaveowners of this district and others from the Cinco Villas and those who had slave interests in differ-ent parts of the island. The intention was to discuss the project of emancipation presented for their consideration some time ago. This project your correspondent got hold of and reported at length in his letter of the 20th of August, published in the HERALD on the 27th of the same month. The leading idea of that plan was that the present slaves were to change their name, but not their status, by being called colo-nists, and were to serve their present masters for a term of ten years longer; their masters were tobe called patrons, and the whole scheme was to be known generally as a beneficent "patronate." Some eleven articles elaborated the reciprocal obligations of patron and colonists, only to kill the whole plan in the twelith, or additional article which provided that, as a law, it should not be published for compliance and observance in the official gazette until six months after the offi eial declaration of the cessation of the armed rebellion in Cuba. Such was the proposed law dictated by the oligarchy of the island for the abolition of slavery in Cuba-indicrously impracticable and merely a dodge on the part of the slaveowners to preclude the possibility of the slaves ever being manumitted.

### THE DEBATE.

To return to the meeting referred to, Don Julian de Zulueta called it to order, and then stated the necessity of coming to some determinate action on this most vital question. A plan was then lead, which proposed immediate emancipation and provided that slaves should take the condition

which proposed immediate emancipation and provided that slaves should take the condition of colonists and serve for a term of eight years longer, with the pay of \$4 per month for every imale slave and \$3 per month for every imale slave, this being intended as a compensation to their present owners for the loss they mour by letting them free. This plan was drawn up by a lawyer of this city, Perez amora, who has slave interests, and was the fruit of repeated discussion and mature thought. Scale of the loss they mour by letting them free. This plan was the the reading of it been concluded by the plan of the conclusion of the loss they mour by letting them free. This plan was the fruit of repeated discussion and mature thought. Scale of the deserver is the stave of the conclusion of the loss they no by a lawyer of the loss they mout by the discussion and mature thought. Scale of the feet and General Riqueime, with the plan propesed. This General Riqueime was formerly companding general of the eastern dwith Mr. Hendgraph's visit to Sanlago de Cuta. If the general some years ago married a lady o the district, and is therefore one of the interested "mature" of the nigger part. General Riqueime, in a brosque and losd voice mad his associates would die first, before they should allow the emancipation of their slaves, and would only conform to the law of Moret, July 4, so "which irees slaves at the age of sixty years and chiften born of slave mothers since the lifter bard rece, "Order" "order" and strett the discort. Here you arross a terrible timuit and racket, would allow the emancipation of their slaves the about the discort. The plans of the discort the plans of the about the subsided Zuneta special development, and declared that for eight years past in databored to disconcert the plans of the about of a plan for the under a discuster the plans of the about of a plan for the should about the discort the plans of the about of a plan. The metal subside discort are the adoted to the adot of a plan for the more adotted t

telegram that THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT had sent a very urgent note to spain to act in re-gard to the promised abolition of siavery." No wonder that such a deciaration from the man con-sidered the arch enemy of abolition and the champion of slavery, the possessor of immense wealth, altogether due to the labor of slaves and his profitable speculations in their importation, should have

in the alternoon there was quite a buzz of excite-ment. She is a young girl and good looking, but gave her answers with a poll-parrot glibness and instantaneousness that seemed scarcely to allow her time to think of the answer she was making. MYSTERIOUS FACT ABOUT A "YAWL BOAT." Abraham E. Carter was called as the first wit-ness, and testified in answer to Mr. Platt:-I live at Mount Sinai, Suficik county; I am cap-tain of schooner Jane C. Harris, halling from Port Jefferson; I was captain of that vessel last Novem-ber; on the night of November 4 hast I believe I was at Crossman's dock with my vessel, near Lloyd's Beach; I had a yawl boat with my vessel; it was on the davits; we used it that night (Novem-ber 4) to run a line ashore; after we run the hine ashore we made the yawl tast under the bowsprit with a "painter;" it was probably some-the "counter." aft; it was a different place from where the yawl was fastened the night before; I didn't notice anything unnsual about the appear-ance of the boat next morning; I thought some one from the yard might have used her; I dudn't suppose any of the crew had used her; I dudn't wanted to bed that night i, next day I heard quite "a time" about the keysy aftair aud about a bloog bused in to be that night; i next day I heard quite "a time" about the keysy aftair aud about a bloog bused in four on the beach; I don't know that "a time" about the Kejsey affair and about a bloody shirt being found on the beach; I don't know that I heard any noises about the shore that night; I I don't know but I did, and I don't know as I did; I don't know but I did, and I don't know as I did; I can't say that I remember any man who was in my crew at that time, as the trade I run in is a pretty hard one and men don't often stay over a fortnight. I sometimes put their names down when I pay them; but it often hap-pens if I don't know the man I put him down as unknown; I have got the book with me (pecket diary produced), but I don't know that I can read the notes now: I don't write well; it's a kind o' diary produced), but I don't know that I can read the notes now 1 don't write well; it's a kind o' Chinese writin' (langhter); here is an entry about a load of wood 1 brought to Mr. Crossman's yard on November 4.

a load of word 1 brought to Mr. Crossnian's yard on November 4.
Q. Who divyon pay wages to about that time?
A. To the men 1 had with me (laughter); I don't know as I can find any names here; it 'd require a lawyer to keep track of 'em. (Laughter.) Witness examined his book some time and then said, "I don't know as I can make it out." (Laughter.)
A. Have you any objection to my looking at that book? A. (Dublously), Well, you can look at some parts of it diarether:

A. Have you any objection to my looking at that book? A. (Dubiousiy), Well, you can look at some parts of it (laughter); you can sit down here; the devil couldn't read it, hardly (laughter). Lawyer and witness examined the book together and witness pointed out various entries, to one of which he remarked, "see, there's something about somebody being born." The search was finally abandoned. To a Juror-I don't know that I remarked any-thing to the crew next morning about the boat being moved, but I think it quite likely I swore some. (Laughter.)

me. (Laughter.) Thomas H. Brush, a sallow-faced man in black

some. (Laughtier.)
Thomas H. Bruxe, a sallow-faced man in black neurons H. Bruxe, a sallow-faced man in black neurons in the barbor, on the east side; I was in the value of the barbor, on the east side; I was in the value of the barbor, on the east side; I was in the value of the barbor, on the east side; I was in the value of the barbor, east of the barbor, barbor, and the local there alter ward that night; about a minute after 1 left br. Hanks' I did not find the Doctor either at home or at Mrs. Oakley's; was looking for the Doctor at Mrs. Oakley's; was looking for the boctor and found him perhaps ten minutes afterward the barbor of of swear to it. Q. Have you told people that "KELSEY DIDN'T SQUIR

Q. Have you told people that "KELSEY BIDN'T SQUIRM MUCH after you got hold of him?" A. Yes- (haughing) -1 believe I did: I said, I believe, that Kelsey didn't "struggie" much atter I had hold of him the last time; I told it i John B. Scudder; Sidney Reeves stood by and heard my remark. To a Juror-I never had hold of Kelsey in my hit: I made that remark to those men, but when it comes down to lacts I swear I never put my hands on him.

comes dor

meeting that evening; I was over I went over to Squire Duryea's, and from there went home; the first I heard of the tarring and featherover to Squire Duryea's, and from there went home; the first Heard of the tarring and feather-ing of Kelsey was the next day, about two o'clock; I never said to Mr. J. Wood that when Kelsey was united from the tree he couldn't speak or stand. Nathaniei B, Brush, a resident of Huntington, was next examined. He testified: --I knew Charles J. Kelsey; I was subpenaed by McKay to tell a con-versation I had had with William Kelsey; William J. Wood came to the shop where I work and said he wanted us, at William Kelsey; William J. Wood came to the shop where I work and said he and hunt for Charley, as he (William they to for up and hunt for Charley, as he (William Kelsey told me while I was at his house that Charley came into his room, stayed thefe a little while and then went out; he said that Charley wore some old clothes that he used to 'tend mason in; that he wore old shoes and went away without any shirt on; I asked him how he knew it, and he said all his shirts were home; he said he did not see his trother Charles that night; he said he came home "about the usual time;" I don't think I asked him what time that was; William said he was abed when Charles came in; he said he knew Charles' step and heard him come in. Margaret McCauley was sworn, with three

In the said the McCauley was sworn, with three Margaret McCauley was sworn, with three fingers on the Bible, and as the oath was put to her she said, "I DON'T EELIEVE KELSEY IS DEAD!" (Laughtet.) By Mr. Flatt-Do you regard the oath you have but taken as binding? A. I don't suppose kelsey

by all ratio by an a binding? A. I don't suppose kelsey is dead. (Question repeated.) I will tell the truth, but I don't think he is dead. Witness examined—I reside at Mrs. Oakley's:

is dead. (Question repeated.) I will tell the truth, but I don't think he is dead. Witness examined—I reside at Mrs. Oakley's: have lived there two years; I recollect the night Keisey was tarred and feathered there i I saw Dr. Banks on that evening at about a quarter to seven o'clock; I saw him then at the Post Office; I saw Royai Sammis that evening between half-past six or seven; it was after I saw Dr. Banks, and he was going through the vilage; he was going toward Mrs. Oakley's in a wagon; I don't know whether there was anybody else in the wagon; I leit Mrs. Oakley's house about half-past six; I went up to the Rev. Father Crowley's; got there about seven o'clock, and remained there the first part of the evening; I got home to Mrs. Oakley's about ten o'clock; I didn't meet Royal on the way home; I didn't see him at the house when I got home; I didn't see him at the house when I got home; I didn't see him at the house when I got home; I when I went home from Father Crowley's I ween in at the front door; I usually go in at the back door; when I got in I saw Mrs. Oakley, Miss Julia Smith and Miss Abby Smith; Mrs. John McKay was in the house and that is ali; I did not see Jon't know where the went that bitting room; they did not tell me what had happened. . . Q. Was Miss Charlotte Merritt there? A. Yes, sir; I don't know where they were tall in the sitting room; they did not tell me what had happened. . . Q. Was Miss Charlotte Merritt there? A. Yes, sir; I don't know where they were tall in the sitting room and went to my own room: there was a light in on tknow where they were tall they ard; I looked out, but did not go out; I think there were about wenty or thirty; I saw no light out there; I out they do not tell me were men in the yard; I looked out, but did not go out; I think there were about there to hay of them were. . . Q. Were there fifty or sixty men there ? A. I

could twenty or thirty : I saw no light out there; I couldn't tell who any of them were. Q. Were there fifty or sixty men there? A. I

Q. Were there lifty or sixty men there? A. I dion't count them. Q. Did you smell any tar out there? A. Yes, sir.

What were the men doing? A. I don't know;

sir.
Q. What were the men doing? A. I don't know; they were making a noise.
Q. What did you think they were doing? A. I supposed they were tarring and leathering Kelsey.
Q. Did you think that as soon as you smelt the tar? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What made you think they were tarring and feathering Kelsey when you smelt the tar? A. I don't know.
Q. No one had spoken to you about it before? A.
No, sir.
Q. I hold here your testimony, taken before fustice Monfort last ial, in which you as "There was no noise in the yard, everything was still;" now you say blere was a noise; which of those statements is true? A. (witness blunded rosy red and hesitated) I suppose if I said last tail there was an onise in the yard, everything was still;" now you say blere was a noise; which of those statements is true? A. (witness blunded rosy red and hesitated) I suppose if I said last tail there was an onise in the yard, about the tar or what they were doing with it? A. No, sir.
Q. No one at all ? A. No, sir.
Mr. Piat-Let me read you this fror your testi-mony last fail; (reading)" I saked Charlotte about the tar." Is that true, or is wnat you say to-day true ? A. I don't know. I don't remember, it is so long ago. I toid the truth then, I suppose.
Q. And what you say now is not true ? A. Em-barrassed, I tis true. I suppose I did ask here

and that remark to those men, but when so down to facts I swear I never put my a him. Subject that Scuder was thresh-barrassed.) It is true. I suppose I did ask he

brooch. She was also accompanied by her husband, Royal Sammis, and her grandmother, Mrs. Oakley, and some six or seven young iadles, only three of whom were able to find seats. Royal watched his young wile with intense ennestness while she was giving her testimony. Mrs. Sammis being swort testined-I reside in Huntington; I was at home on the night of November 4, 1872; as nearly as I remember digit of November 4, 1872; as nearly as I remember digit of November 4, 1872; as nearly as I remember there were present my grandmother, Mrs. Oakley; my sister Abby, Miss Lottle Merritt, Royal Sammis; William J. Wood and wife came in in the lattler part of the evening; Mr. and Mrs. John McKay came in also; Mr., Hurd did nbt come that I remember; I don't remember whot first assound the vening; I think there was no noise; I think it was about nine o'clock when I heard that Kelsey had been caught; I don't remember whot first ascertained there were men in the yard; I noticed as o'doit Unot I remember whot my first ascertained there were men in the yard; I noticed as o'doit I the bouse; I think it was out in the bouse; I think it was very soon alter that that I went out into the yard; I saw a queer looking object in the yard; at the rear; I did not know how many-probably from five to ten; I did not notice that they were doing anything; I saw a queer looking object in the yard; at the rear; I did not know how many-probably from five to ten; I did not notice that they were doing anything; I saw a queer looking object in the yard; at the rear; I did not know who it was, but I supposed it was Charles Kelsey; it was dark and I could see very indistinctly; he was walking toward the back part of the yard; I had heard before that people were watching Min; I saw persons who were disguised there; they had something over their faces; I could not tell whether the masks were light or dark; two disguised men stepped into the and. I four a setting that. I'don't mask were half. There were wait had heard before that people were watc

know who some of the masked persons were. Mrs. Sammis-I never said that, Mr. Platt-it so appears here. Witness continued --in the yard I saw my sister, Witness continued --in the yard I saw my sister, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, my grandmother, Mrs. McKay, and Mr. Sammis; I don't recollect whether there was a light when I first went out; I don't know whether any one took out the light or not; I guess it was a little before ten o'clock when Hoyal Sammis went home; I cannot tell whether the disguised men were large or small; no one, to my knowl-edge, ordered the masked men away or expressed surprise at their presence; Hoyal Sammis went enge, ordered the masked her away or expressed surprise at their presence; Royal Sammis went out during the evening, and returned alter an ab-sence of ive minutes; I den't know who went out first when we went into the yard; I don't remem-ber at what time Margaret McCauley came home; I don't remember hearing any noise beliere I went out

Mr. Platt-"I heard a noise and looked out of the window ?" that is from your former testimony. Is it correct? A. I don't remember hearing any

noise. Q. What did yon say to Kelsey? A. I told him, as I had told him before, that he was very annoying to me and that I did not wish to receive his atten-tions.

Have you any idea or impression, or had you

Uns.
Q. Have you any idea or impression, or had you any idea or impression at that time, who these persons in disguise were? A. I had not; I have heard reports, but I do not care to testily as to mere reports; I have heard many reports.
Q. Who have you heard express an opinion as to who they were? A. I can't remember any one just now; I have heard that my husband was disguised, but I know he was not (as she made this descnee of her liege lord her voice became quite tremulous); the signature to this deposition (produced) looks like my signature as Julia Smith.
To the Coroner—When I told Keiser he annored me he was about the width of this room 'room me; lintended that he should hear me; I could not tell whether there were feathers on nim then or not.
The Count Joannes—Madame, with all due respect, did Royal sammis before your marriage to him ever tell you who these masked people were?
A. No, sir; neither before nor after our marriage.
This closed the day's proceedings, and the Coroner, upon the withfrawal of the witness and her friends, announced an adjournment until Monday next.

In regard to the purchase of the Gasman farm I have to say that the whole subject of a man farm I In regard to the purchase of the Gasman farm I have to say that the whole subject of a pian for the introduction of water into Long Island City was reierred by the Board for a report to Mr. A. R. Ketchum, of Bufalo, an engineer of great promi-nence in that branch of the profession. He gave the matter his most careful considera-tion. Long Island City is so situated that it is impossible, except at an expense of some mil-lons of dollars, to introduce water irom any large lake or stream so as to insure to the city an abso-tute and unconstitutionable supply in the future as inte and unquestionable supply for the future as well as the present. This large amount was far be-yond the means of our city at present. The only source, therefore, from which to obtain water was

yond the means of our city at present. The only source, therefore, from which to obtain water was iron suca LOCAL WATER SUPPLIES as could be made available. This must consist of a natural spring. Mr. Ketchum reported that there were, within the city limits, three important water sources. It was desirable and neces-sary that all these sources should be heading appropriated for other uses, which would be incompacible with a supply of wholesome water. These three sources which would be panter Spring, the latter being a small, isolated spring of less importance than the panter Spring, the latter being a single sources. The Board, of course, proceeded at once to bargain for the purchase of Gasman farm and his Springs. Had they beinged to any one elss the action of the Board would undoubtedly have been much commended and everybody delighted at the expectation of finding an adequate supply of water. Both these water sources, however, happened to belong to the gentleman for whom I had for years been to the four the city. Undoubted to any one elss the action of the Board would undoubted have been much commended and everybody delighted at the expectation of finding an adequate supply of water. Both these water sources, however, happened to belong to the gentleman for whom I had for years been the sale of building lots. One hundred and by Mr. Ketchum, the engineer, as necessary to be obtained by the city. Were purchased at \$300 a lot, which, in my opinion, was a very advantageous transaction for the city. Upon inquiry, in re-spard to the purchase of some of the try-any of pure spring water. Criticism has been and that his property, when sold to the city, happensed that the property when sold to the city, hay been purchased at \$1,020 an acre by the out and ust been purchased at \$1,020 an acre by the out and ust been purchased at \$1,020 an acre by the out any authority for issuing bonds to intro-duce water. **The THENEN** 

The count joannes-Madame, with all due repect, did Royal sammis beiore your marriage to give any authority for issuing bonds to intro-duced looks like my signature to this deposition (pro-to the coroner-when i toid keiser he annored intended that he should hear me; I could not tell chether there were feathers on him then or not. The count joannes-Madame, with all due re-pect, did Royal sammis beiore your marriage. ANO, sir, neither before nor alter our marriage. This closed the day's proceedings, and the coase there occurring prior to or alter our marriage. This closed the day's proceedings, and the Coro-er, upon the withdrawal or the witness and ber ered, and his "secret session," of which he poste to me on Sunday last, did not come out, and hen asked about it this evening, he snid-price to me on Sunday last, did not come out, and hen asked about it this evening, he snid-then asked about it this evening, he snid-then asked about it this evening, he snid-price to?

How THE BABIES ARE PROCURED. The manner in which these institutions or farms are filled is in this way:-They keep rooms for women during the period of their delicate condi-tion and, most of these women being un.ortu-nates, they leave their babies behind them, with just enough money to starve them on, quieting their gnawing consciences, with the assurance that if their children don't thrive it's not ther fourt, as they have leat money to provide for just enough money to starve them on, quieting their gnawing consciences, with the assurance that if their children don't thrive it's not their fault, as they have leit money to provide for adoption, and, in many instances, they get homes among the wealthy. The truth of "A ferrible femptation" is often demonstrated through the instrumentality of these farms, and the imposi-tions practiced would afford data for half a dozen novels. The lying-in rooms are generally in the city; but the farms are out of town. Many a proud little village on Long and Staten Island would "bush with mortification if it knew that it had a "baoy farm" within its limits. The statistics re-garding these institutions, imperfect as they are, show that ninety-live per cent of the foundings die while vainly seeking to draw nourisistment from dirty, sour botiles, through a rubber tube, impregnated with white lead and sulphur. It is not a rash conclusion to suppose that the five per cent saved are those adopted or purchased by weil-to-do people. MES. ROBERTS' FARM. The public have been informed by the HERALD of Yorkvite. From the affidavits in the case, which were filed by Mrs. Ellen Jarvis, Mrs. Fanny Fflier and killed or caused the death of about twently children since last January. They also implicate a wire. Boyiston, undertaker, with completor yesterday to hear what he had to say in reference to the former what he had to say in reference to the rist end of the state and a subput of the say and he had curied in the children prom the house, and had curied in the children to hear what he had to say in reference to the fraget of the of the bodies, and permits for the street and Lexington avenue. The reporter went to the institution on the corner of Fifty-first tyreet and Lexington avenue. The reporter of went for heir what he had core to bodies, and permits for pural; that Dr. Smith has furnished certificates of death for seven; Dr. Chambers ior two, and Dr. Cyper for two. He stated that the children to the formation and that she had corne o

The report is the list here dores they might send her some one who had a child to farm. INTERVIEW WITH MRS. RoBERTS. The reporter called at the Yorkville Prison to see Mrs. Roberts, and was accorded the opportunity of speaking to her by Keeper Atkinson. Mrs. Roberts is a matronly looking woman of aboet forty-five years of age, with black hair and bright eyes, and told her story in a straightforward way. She looks too good-natured to set on bables for spite and too intelligent to do it for amusement. She said that she had had considerable trouble with the women-Jarvis and Pfler. The reason of the animosity of the former she did not know; but that of the latter originated from the fact that she had discharged one of her daughters because she could not do her work. They were both very abusive in their lan-guage to her, to such an extent that she could not repeat what they said. She said she could not about two months ago, she would be revenged, if it took ten years to accompilsh that object. In reference to Mrs. Jarvis, she says that she contin-haly abused her, and on one occasion, when she discharged a girl for being drunk, Mrs. Jarvis, who lived on the top floor of the house, took her to live with her, having no other work for her but to abuse deponent-Mrs. Roberts. The prisoner says she has witnesses of animpeach-abie character and respectability, who will take the stand in favor of her today. A mong others is Miss and Bride, by whom she was employed to take are of the children. She says that lies McBride hired her as nurse, and that she never kopt a "armi" herself.

"farm" herself. There is every probability that the case will turn out to be what is called in Police Court parlance a "ciothes-line-fight."

### BROOKLYN TREASURY DEFALCATIONS.

It was reported yesterday that the Grand Jury had at last found an indictment for "embezzlement and malfeasance" in office against Courtland A. Spragae, the late City treasurer of Brooklyn.
 De- The chief witness against Sprague is understood to have been his "Deputy." M. T. Rodman, who ap-peared biore the jury and made a nul statement of the case. The case will probably be brought up 1 for trial next month.

altogether due to the labor of slaves and his pront-able speculations in their importation, should have struck the entire meeting with surprise and filled with dismay his fellow slave owners. Astonished at his retreat from the principles of a lifetime, J. A. S. Argudin, another large and wealthy slave owner, sprang to his feet, and, confronting Zu-lucta, declared that such a proceeding was to exer-cise pressure upon them, and that they would all die before consenting to grant liberty to their slaves. The tumuit broke out airesh and was so violent that Zulueta declared his resignation of the Presi-dency of the Junta. This, however, he was per-suaded to retract, for others more moderate in their views addressed the meeting and succeeded in caliming the excitement, and the upshot of the whole affair was an adjournment till the next day. THE ADJOURNED SESSION. This session commenced at about one o'clock in the aiternoon, and did not rise until ten in the evening, with no nearer approach to the solution of the difficulty and an adoption of some plats. This result was an adjournment till the following day. THE PRESS of this city have not a werd about the meeting, and concerning the deliberations which must have taken place yesteriday your correspondent has learned as yet no details, but will probably furnish them in his next letter. PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS. The morning papers all publish the judgment of the Court beiore winch the Board oi the Treasury pebt (Zniueta President) had called Don Ramon Espinoso de los Monteros, the editor and proprietor of the *Republica Española*, ior alleged libel, having a slander upon the Board to the sele of con-fiscated property. As provis the plaintiffs filed a letter from the polytical secretary deaying that the article in ques-tion had received any formal anthorization. Es-pinosa declared having that the article in ques-tion had received any formal anthorization. Es-pinosa declared he ad had no idees of injuring the respectable parties who compose the Board, but

pinosa declared he had had no idea of injuring the respectable parties who compose the Board, but asserted that he had duly received official author-ization for the publication of the article reierred to, and that the official ide intendente Crespo Quintana) who authorized it even stated he might add his initials, and required that he should publish in full the names of the persons comprising the Board, and Espinosa presented to the Court the official authorization. The libel was quashed, and enced with expressions of good will and "ele-wated" patriotism on both sides, it being conceded by each that the cause of complaint was altogether in a Pickwickian sense.

## FATAL RESULT OF A STABBING AFFRAY.

On the night of September 14 two seamen, natives of Norway, attached to the bark Alliance, Norwegian vessel, lying at the Atlantic dock, South Brooklyn, got grunk and quarrelled. During the altercation they came to blows, when Oscar Hollander, one of the disputants, drew a broad-Hollander, one of the disputants, drew a broad-bladed sheath knite from his beit and made a lunge with it at the person of Gustave Oisen, twenty-one years of age. The blade entered near the left shoulder and perforated the lung. Hollander was taken into custody at the time and is now confined, at the Kings county jail. Oisen died at Long Island College Hospital at an early hour yesterday morn-ing. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest over the body. Dr. A. W. Shepherd will make a post-mortem examination of the remains to-day.

### BROOKLYN BUDGET.

The joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn met at the City Hall last evening to take further action on the tax budget for the year 1874. Mayor Powell occupied chair. Alderman Clancy moved to adopt Re-solution No. 5, levying \$952,500, for general purposes. Lost. Resolution No. 7, \$376,000 for salaries for city officers was also lost. Resolution No. 8-\$9,200 for the well and pump and crosswalk accounts of the different wards was adopted, with some slight alterations. Resolution No. 9-\$50,000-for the Board of Health was adopted. The item of \$55,000 for maintenance of sewers was cut down to \$75,000 on motion of Alderman Richardson. The total of \$525,000 for expenses of the Board The total of 323,605 for expenses of the board of city works was then adopted. Resolution No. 11, 3335,700 for the Fire Department, was adopted. The item of \$729,400 for the Police Department, ment, was acopted. Resolution No. 15, \$929,000 43° for Public Schools, was debated for some time and finally adopted, the ite a of \$15,500 for Washing-ton rark was vote i down. And, after a gool deal of wrangling the Board adoorned till the sth of

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