A Chapter on Gur Current Financial

for Real Estate Owners.

The Situation in Congress and the Possibilitics That May Grow Out of It.

Secretary Richardson and Comptroller

There is, perhaps, no standpoint from which a more just and correct understanding of the value, character or bearing of pending financial propos tions now before Congress can be obtained than the real estate market, nor of a general plan of financial reform best adapted to the sterling wants of our people, that shall prove of permanent advantage to them, and not be a mere temporary relief for present ills. Notwithstanding the large speculative movement therein, there is a substantial basis of value in real estate, readily recognizable-at all events, in this neighborhood-which saved it from the tremulousness that overtook all other values during the recent panic. There has been, too, a conservatism in dealings during the past few years here, especially in what may be described as first class property, that has contributed largely to bring about its appreciation to a specie level, in respect to its latest formal capital-ization, that will save it from much shrinkage in the event of gradual specie resumption. Not this, however, nor any spasmodic effort at speedy resumption, which could only end in failure, seems to be the prospect at the present writing. A more tormidable disturbing experiment in financial legislation threatens to again unsettle existing steadiness in values, and

INFLATION, FRESH ISSUES OF PAPER MONEY, LOOMS UP, A SHADOW OF THE NEAR FUTURE,

promising a new speculative era with its sham pareciation, to be followed, of course, by the inevitable reaction that sooner or later must come. when we will have reached the limit of these paper issues, and find that further watering of the currency, in spite of a compliant Bench to sustain its legal tender quality, will exhibit palpable depreciation that no ignorance of the national laws of trade can hide or sophistry can explain away. Mr. Fullerton, an accepted authority in matters of finance, in his work on the "Regulation of Currencies," uses the following emphatic language. We quote :- "There is not a single example on record of the power of creating money out of cheap materials having been endersed by a sovereign State, through any length of or through any season of public dim-culty, without having been abused." "The temptation to substitute issues for taxation, to relieve the wants of the Treasury by intercepting. through the depreciation of the currency, a portion of every payment in its transit from the pocket of the debtor to that of his creditor, becomes too strong to be resisted, and the iniquity is probably perpetrated with the general acquiescence of a community who are scatcely aware of its tendency. The career of debasement once entered upon, it has no pause till there is scarcely any value left to be destroyed." Yet it is in this course precisely, upon which we entered heedlessly, under the pressure of a great crisis, that we seem to be pressing eagerly forward, indifferent alike to

to be pressing eagerly forward, indifferent alike to the warnings that come to us from every side and "HE TEACHING OF SAD EXPERIENCE." Nor are these warnings late attendeds only, born of a knowledge that is acquired too late for appli-cation-the "I told you so" of chronic croakers. No, years ago the HERALD warned the leaders of the dominant party, and from this same standpoint, of the real estate market, while they were yet en-gazed in jubilation over the wonderful results they had accomplished in their peculiar financal policy, of the false economy involved in its pursuance. They were told that to tax a people so soon alter the termination of a great interneties not involved in the prosecution of that struggle, while it had overstimulated others that were in a great measure its outgrowth and dependent upon it, for the expenses incurred, before an interval of peace of enterprise and given time for a healthful resu-peration in all branches of national industry, was not only an error of indigment, but opposed to all the the rest of diagreement that hear to a prest not only an error of judgment, but opposed to al the theories of government that have in view a

the theories of government that have in view a people's weinare—a sort of demagogism and chariatanism that, armed by a display of a reduc-tion of the national debt, carried on so rapidly and so early after the war, to enlist m support of the party in power, and deceive the world abroad into the belief that our great civil war had only stimulated, not retarded, our national prosperity. Thus in four years and four months, beginning May, 1580, and ending Septem-ber, 1873, was purchased, cancelled and destroyed \$232,523,800 of five-twenty bonds not yet due, at a cost of \$363,012,322 in currency; being a premium

tomar deor ms national blessing, it marches boldly, confidently forward to new issues of scrip, de-spising the clamor of rich and poor alike, who equally fail to appreciate the blessings they enjoy. Trade languishes, real estate is a burden to the man who owns it to maintain its improvements or pay taxes and assessments, and even the patient poileeman multers treason when he gets his monthly pay. But man is superior to fate. The mills of the gods grind slowly. Not so paper mills, and scrip upon scrip, just as Congress pro-poses, furnishes a panecea for all complaints (). Is this to be the terminal point of Mr. Green's new exparture ? Surely the real estate owners of New York county are at least interested in the solution of this problem. Regarding the financial situation in Congress, real estate will be best served by a new loan, provided it be not accompanied by any experimental endeavor to give it a currency form. INVLATOR, HOWERE DISCIENT, WOLLD OXIV CN-SETTE VALUES. There are been pointed out, Mr. Green's experiments investion, however discrimanted, impos-ing an additional burden upon business stift retard recovery. It is, perhaps, the proper mode of dealing with the issue which the Treasury De-partment has so suddenly presented to the county retard recovery. It is, perhaps, the proper mode of dealing with the issue which the Treasury De-partment has so suddenly presented to the county recoverings, our policy here points out that it would e unwise to hamper the revisit of industrial and commercial activity with treas shackles, and ex-pediency requires that we take up the lesson that

be unwise to hamper the revival of industrial and commercial activity with fresh shackles, and ex-pediency requires that we take up the lesson that should hav been applied at the close of the war, since learned at a heavy cost, that to inture gen-erations must we leave the task of wiping out from the national ledger the burden of indeited-ness incurred in securing the integrity of the na-tional territory.

tional territory. THERE SEEMS TO BE NO ALTERNATIVE BUT AN IN-

tional territory. THESH INCOMP. THESH SEEKS TO BE NO ALTERNATIVE BUT AN IN-CREASE OF THE PUBLIC DRET. With its corresponding increase of the interest burden of the country, to meet the present emer-gency. This could probably be best attained by authorizing the secretary to issue such additional amount of bonds provided for under the funding acts of 1870 and 1871—either five, four and a haif or four per cent, as the exigencies of the Treasury may require their rapid placing to meet the de-ficiency in last year's appropriations and the ex-cess of this year's requirements over revenue receipts. The proposition now before the House to withdraw the national bank note circulation and substitute thereior legal tender notes is not of a nature to effect real estate to any extent, either prospectively or in esse. The plan is of doubtful constitutionality as well as of doubtful justice. The only way in which the substitution could be brought about would be by compelling the national banks to redeem their circulation as fast as presented. To do this they would be complied to present their bonds now held as security for their existing circulation to the Treasury in ex-change for legal tenders with which to redeem such circulation, being A FORCED REDEMPITON IN CIRRENCY by the Treasury of such bonds, after the formal declaration so pompously made in joint resolution that the credit of the Einted States was and is pledged to their redempition in coin. Besides, unless Mr. Williams be made Chief Justice, and aiter that what may follow is impossible of con-pecture, Congress is not likely to risk a decision by the Supreme Court that it has no power in the existing condition of things to issue more legal tenders, its "war powers" having ceased with the existing condition of things to issue more legal tenders, its "war powers" having ceased with the

Tebeliton. It must be borne in mind, too, that although President Grant in his Message virtually abdicated his constitutional power of veto in respect to financial measures, by promising in advance that he would submit his judgment entirely to that of Congress, he yet took strong ground against infla-tion, in which he was more heartify seconded by Secretary Richardson. In the event therefore of the passage of any bill looking to the increase of the present legal tender issue, he may yet and oc-casion for the recovery of his veto power, because of its (such bill's)

the present legal tender issue, he may yet and oc-casion for the recovery of his veto power, because of its (such bills) DOUBTFUL CONSTITUTIONALITY. Taking the entire field, therefore, there is not much in the present financial outlook to cause un-casiness in real estate circles. Congress seems de-termined, if additional taxation must be imposed, it will be of the lowest possible amount. Contraction or specie resumption is for the present postponed. Inflation is opposed by the administration, and, if it provides for more segal tenders, is of question-able authority. While a new loan, at a low rate of interest to meet current expenses, would not materially change the aspect of the present situa-tion, which, apart from the possibilities of Con-gressional action, "barring" the vagarles of Mr. Green, is in every respect encouraging, it is shrewdiy argued, in respect to the latter, that if the Comptroller had pushed forward improvements to such completion as would really benefit prop-erly owners he would not have his present com-plant to make respecting unpaid assessments,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Yesterday showed a large attendance at the auction mart, and property was disposed of as fol-

lows:-E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, the three story unfinished brown stone house and lot, 19.9x100.10, on the north side of 119th street, 138 feet east of avenue A, to H. F. Hatch, plaintiff in the legal action, for \$3,500 over

mortgage of \$7,000-total, \$10,500. R. V. Harnott sold, by order of the Supreme Court, the three story brick house and lot known

Court, the three story brick house and lot known as No. 00 James street, between Oak and Madison streets, to John Calanan, for 34,800. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold the Goelet lease of the three story brown stone house and lot, 20x 100.5, on the south side of Forty-fifth street, 190 leet east of Lexington avenue, to Nathan Herman, ior \$11,620, the lease being from April 1, 1870, for 20 years, at an annual ground rent of \$520 per year.

Two Sons Charged with Poisoning

HARBOR ENCROACHMENTS.

The Evils Which Are Threatening New York Bay-Navigation Dangerous for Large Ships-Gradual Shoaling of the Channel-The Pilot of the Greece Not at Fault-The Prosperity of the City Endangered-What Is Going To Be Done About It !

A reporter of the HERALD called upon Harbon Commissioner Blant yesterday in relation to the manner in which New York Harbor is being filled up with all sorts of refuse and filth, to the great detriment of navigation and the ultimate permanent injury of New York itself.

The grounding of the steamship Greece, of the National line, in a portion of the bay which heretofore has been deep enough for any class of vessels, seems to have awakened interest in this subject and to have at last brought the unthinking public, who will ultimately be the sufferers, to some sort of appreciation of the importance of taking measures to put a stop to the constant encroachments which are going on. Mr. Biunt, when the reporter walked into his

office, led the latter over to one corner where stood a tin can filled with mud and ashes, and in which the ashes largely predominated. "That can was sent me by Mr. Hurst, of the National line," said Mr. Blunt, "as a specimen of the bottom on which the Greece went ashore, and you may observe that it is almost exclusively composed of ashes. It is, therefore, the direct result of the manner in which steamers dump their ashes into the waters of the bay that the Greece went aground."

Mr. Blunt then pulled out a map, which he stated had been expressly prepared by the United States Coast Survey, to show the difference in the depth of the harbor at the last soundings and now.

"This map," said Mr. Blunt, "Is accurate in every respect, and goes to show how shamefully our harbor is being abused. Here," he said, putting his finger on a portion of the map near Bedloe's Island, "is the spot where the Greece grounded. You will observe that in some portions 11 has actually shoaled 23 feet-that is to say, at the last soundings this portion of the bay was 23 the last soundings this portion of the bay was 23 feet deeper than it is now. Look all around here and see where shoalings are making annually from three to 23 feet. This spot is directly in what is known as the chancel. The pilot was quite right in supposing the water was deep enough to float the saip. If this thing goes on five years longer-tically useless for large vessels and in 10 years for small ones. And when you fill up our narbor where will be our commerce and the value of our real estate? It is a question which the people do not appreciate, but a lew more accidents such as this of the Greece will wake our legislators up to the fact that something must be done."

legislators up to the fact that something must be done." Mr. Blunt then went on to say that the conduct of the pilot of the Greece had been investigated, and both the manager of the line and the captain had absolved him from all blame. "When he left the dock," continued Mr. Blunt, "it was clear, but when ne got into the stream the fog began to get dense, and he told the captain just as soon as he could get sea room to swing round he would come to an anchor. In this way ne tried to come to an anchor. In this way ne tried to come to an anchor. In this way ne tried to come to an anchor. In this way ne tried to come to an anchor. In this way ne tried to come to an anchor. In this way ne tried to come to an anchor is band. In view of these facts he was equitted of all blame. He has been a pilot for many years and this is the first charge against in."." "But, to return to the subject. It seems as the set of the subject is the stress the stress of the subject. It seems as the subject is the set of the subject.

many years and this is the first charge against imm." "But, to return to the subject. It seems as if everybody were perfectly indifferent on this matter. The Police Commissioners, who ought to by the first to obey the law, we caugh dumping 3,000 honds of etty filth into the bay, from Govern-or's Island to Bay kidge. The Commissioner of Docks dumped three loads, and, indeed, all people in authority seem to ignore the law on this subject. We have now suits against over 50 owners of reteamers for dumping askes into the bay. Tug boats particularly offend in this direction, and the men on them swear to more lies than any class of men I ever came across. One of them came to me the other day and same that he had dumped the asthes, but his owner had told him to swear that be hadn't. You may guess then that with such people as these and very imperfect law we cannot do much."

much." "Hiave you taken no means to introduce a law

much."
 "Have you taken no means to initroduce a law on the subject ?" asked the reporter.
 "Well, you know," said Commissioner Binnt, "now there is a penalty of 50 against those who dump any ashes in the harbor. But we want something more stringent. Look at the dock of the New Jersey Central Railroad. It stops the ebb tide from scouring out the flith that is in the stream, and it accumulates up against those piers of the company and fills up the bay. Senator Freling-huysen is the consequence is, when my bill to prevent harbor instructions came up in the Senate, he had it taken before the Judictary Committee, and there it has remained ever since. I would wish to know lift is right for a United States Senator to help his private ventures in this maner? If was a bill that concreted not merely this harbor, but all harbors in the bay to be taken up for the winter. This is thildious, for there is as much danger in winter as there is in summer. A remonstrance has been signed, however, by the pilots, underwriters and snipowners against any such measures. It is better a few buoys should be lost. The remonstrance is to be torwarded to Concressman Cox, in Washington, who has also got a bill, which he will introduce, concerning the harbor encroachments.

CUBAN MATTERS IN THE CITY. The Change in the Cuban Administra tion-Quesada to be Removed-His

Probable Successor-President Cisnero's Cabinet-Sketch of the Members-Cespedes Coming to the United States. The subject matter of agitation at the Cuban

headquarters, in Exchange place, yesterday, was the telegram from Havana announcing a change in the Cuban Executive. That this was about to occur has been long understood, and the aunouncement, with a sketch of the new incumbent, Sedor Cisneros, Marquis of Santa Lucia, appeared in the HERALD more than a week since; but the telegram gave an additional interest to the question and increased the anxiety felt for the reception of the official news. With the new administration in Cuba Libre will come a change in the representation in this country, with which the association known as Los Amigos de Cuba, comprising a large majority of the Cubans in the city, have long been very much dissatisfied. The appointment by Cespedes of General Quesada as his confidential agent in this country aroused among them a jeeling of intense bitterness, and undoubtedly did much to paralyze the efforts of many who were desirous of aiding their brothers in the field. At the same time it is claimed that under the administration of the General far more has been done to furnish the patriots in the field with arms and

material of war than was ever accomplished before, and they point with pride to THE SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITIONS

which have been fitted out and despatched by him

as an evidence of the fact. However this may be, that he is to be superseded is a generally admitted fact, and who is to be his successor is the mooted point. As the new President is supposed to be in probable their candidate will be appointed, and that he will have the character of Diplomatic Speech This candidate is understood to be Schor Jose M. Mestre, who was formerly the representa-tion between the sum of the presentation of the second with the appointed, and the this country, in connection with Jose An-one chaveria, at the time when Schor Aldama, was the General Agent. The Vice President, Aguiera has been associated with Cespedes since the inception of the insurrection, and is very popul-ar. An effort will be made to induce him to re-consider his resignation, but with hardly any dence is anneouse, so Classroa is like to retain the base of success; so Classroa is like to retain the obstiton. Under the new administration Francisco and the House, becomes President ad interim. Aguiera has been associated with Cespedes since to the samounced as MINISTER OF OREIGN AFAIRS. This gentleman is about 45 years of age, and protothe was engaged in the practice of the sa, quilera and Figueroa in preparing for the outbreak which took place at Yara on the 10th of october, 1866, and ever since that time has been asynsthile dutes to which he has been assigned. - ME SC SERTY OF W.E. Then the service o the partion cause. He is presented as a man of capacity and fine literary attainents, and well fitted for the ardonous the fast one abnotified everything and toos to the field, where he has ever since romained. He is sysars of age, and up to the present has held the sam of the fast of age, and up to the present has held the sam of the fast of arise romained they many of the field, where he has ever since romained. He is a sonsidered to possess an acute mil-is on a transfer of the EASTERN DEPARTMENT. There aligned the sever since the stand of the fast of the EASTERN DEPARTMENT. General the field, and the hope is expressed as an evidence of the fact. However this may be. that he is to be superseded is a generally admitted fact, and who is to be his successor is the mooted

rection. The reported DEPOSITION OF CESPEDES by the House of Representatives is credited by no one, as it is known that he has been suffering from il health for a long time, and from an inability to obtain medicines suited to his complaint. It is ex-pected that he will take the first opportunity to come to this country.

WORLEYS SOCIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Reading of Interesting Papers -Th troubles with "Gruen Girls"-A Plea for Training Schools-How Martha Washington Cooked the Food for the Family.

A largely attended meeting of the Woman's Social Education Society was held yester lay after-noon at Piimpton Hall. The first business transacted was the reading of a paper by Mrs. Dr. Hall on "Truth in Amenities," which advocated the most perfect vivacity in all our relations in life, and

hat white lies or black lies were equally cu At the conclusion of her address the fair lecturer was greatly applauded by her listeners.

zens, too, lent a willing hand in removing the valuables from the large room into the front wing. Thousends of people had by this time gathered; frantic mothers after young children who had started for the school some time previous, but whose hearts were releved when they found that no boys had reached the onliding yet, and that the girls were all safely brought out. For a time it seemed that the whole building would be destroyed, but by almost superhuman ex-ertions on the part of the firemen, under Chief Join Smith and Assistants Frost and Minard, the flames were confined to the roof and upper floor. The whole building and inruiter have been damaged by water. Two fine planes on the upper floors were utterly ruined and the building dam-aged to the extent of \$26,000. As the building is heated oy steam and no fire meed about the school rooms, no cause can be given for the fire.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

Special Meeting Last Night-The Amendments to the Special Report on Law Reporting-The New Scheme Adopted.

The Bar Association held an adjourned meeting last night at their rooms, No. 20 West Twentyeventh street, Mr. Edgar Van Winkle in the chair Mr. Augustus R. Macdonough acted as Secretary, The special object was the special report of the committee on a new and better scheme for law re porting. The committee reported that they had made certam amendments to the report already published in the HEBALD. In the first rule the cities of Troy and Utica were added to the cities which may appoint one member of the Council of Law Reporting. The amendment to the second rule is as follows :-- The members of the Council to be appointed by the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court shall not be residents

of the Council to be appointed by the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court shall not be residents. of the city of New York. The term of office of three of the members first appointed by the Bar Association, to be determined by it, shall be for five years. The term of office of their successors and of all the other members shall be for five years. The ninth rule was amended by adding the words that the reporter "shall be paid by the Council." To the twenty-second rule the word were added, "and ior any portion of the set (of reports) such price as shall be established by the Council." The X-SNAM moved the adoption of the report. Mr. DA COSTA said a great many reports of cases in the Superior Court and other Courts were not worth the paper they were printed on. Mr. P. Asset moved the adoption of the report. Mr. DA COSTA said a great many reports of cases in the Superior Court and other Courts were not worth the paper they were printed on. Mr. R. J. Mosest cought instead of publishing all reports they should confine themselves to the cases in the Supreme Court. There was no necessity for going into the publication business. Mr. C. WintNEY said he did not like the idea of going to the Legislature in this matter, ior as long as they expected to reciprocate. This scheme was a mere question of money, and the spirit of the association would carry it through. There would be great difficulty in getting the funds, but as soon as these were obtained the Council would possess the power to override these miscellaneous reports. Judge EMOTT thought the scheme onght to embrace the entire State. He was in favor of giving the supervise to the the scheme. They could not accomplish their purpose unless they went to the Legislature. The Legislature authorized the appointment of a reporter for the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. There were no reports that were so discreditable as those published by Mr. Tiffany of the cases in the Court of Appeals. They constituted as solid a monument of stupid law reporsiting as could be fou

Mr. LEWIS L. DELAFIELD moved the following

esolutions, which were adopted :-

resolutions, which were adopted :--Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint in members thereof as members of the Council of Law Reporting, that he noily the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court designated to hold Gen-eral Terms, of his appointment, and request them to ap-point two members of the Council. Resolved, That the Council of Law Reporting be re-quested to organize, at the earliest practicable day, to prepare and obtain signatures to the guarantee provided by rule 3, to issue an invitation to the profession to sub-scribe to the reports, and to prepare proper laws incor-porating generally as recommended in the scheme, and to take such stops as may be necessary to secure the passage of such laws by the Legislature as to insure the success of the scheme.

The association then adjourned.

THE EOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Last Meeting of 1873-Honors to the Memory of Agassiz-Mr. West and Mr. Jenkins in Arms-The New Bylaws Amended and Passed.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday alternoon, President Nielson in the chair. The report of City Superintendent Riddle was read. It stated that Primary School No. 33 was in a very crowded condition, thus necessitating the refusal of admittance to many pupils. The

report was spread at large upon the minutes. HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF AGASSIZ. The following resolution was offered by Commis-

THE RYE NECK MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Peter Terrell at White Plains-An Extraordinary Chain of Circumstantial Evidence-Sounds Heard in a Sick Chamber on the Fatal Night-The Tell Tale Soldier's Overcoat.

The trial of Peter Terrell, indicted for the murder of Gilbert H. Robinson, at Rye Neck, Westchester county, on the night of April 26, 1869, was con-

tinued in the Court of Over and Terminer at White Plains yesterday. There were comparatively lew spectators outside of the bar enclosure at the opening of the Court, but as the day advanced, and during the afternoon session, every available seat was utilised by a deeply interested auditory. THE TESTIMONY

for the prosecution was resumed, the most important parts of which are as follows :--

Mrs. Mary C. E. Fisher testified that on April 24, 1860, she gave birth to a child, and that a Mrs. Roselle was the nurse who attended her during her illness; the prisoner was a hired man in the employ of her husband at that time, and slept in a om immediately over the kitchen ; she had more than once seen a soldier's blue overcoat in the drawer of a bureau in Ferrell's room.

Cross-examined-1 saw the soldier's overcoat in the drawer before my illness; did not subsequently see it; did not suppose, but believed it to be an overceat; the accused was at our house seven months; a portion of his work was to drive a milk wagon for my husband.

Mynatt Fisher, husband of the last witness, deposed that he had lent a black horse to the prisoner for the purpose of riding over to Mamaroneck, a distance of six miles, on the second Sunday aften the murder; on that occasion Terrell told him that the deceased and himself had been intimate friends, and, as he (ferrell) owed the murdered man \$17 for a watch, he was anxious to take the money over and give it to the relatives of the deceased; witness gave Terrell \$20 at the time; the barn where witness kept his horse was in the rear of his house, the road leading to it from the main avenue passing quite close to his dwelling; he had only one horse, and the animal had a short, quick, high step. WHAT A NURSE HEARD.

Mrs. Margaret Roselle testified that she was by occupation a nurse, and had attended Mrs. Fisher during her iliness, commencing April 24, 1869; that during the greater part of the night of April 26 she was waiting on a sick child; about half-past ten o'clock in the evening she heard some person lead a horse from the barn and go out in the direction of Lexington avenue; the horse's step was bold and sounded as though the ground was hard; as about three o'clock next morning heard a horse being taken in again to the barn; Terrell occupied a room immediately over the kitchen, and could easily go to and return from the barn if he wished easily go to and return from the barn if he wished to do so; was in the habit of making Terrell's bed each morinng; on Tuesday morning saw a soldier's overcoat lying on a chair at the foot of the bed in the room he occupied; Bridget Gorman, the house servant, told me on that morning that Terrell had informed her; of the murder; ahuded to it while the latter was at his breaktast, when he did not reply, but his, nace fushed and he grouped his eyes; did not know of any other hird man sleeping in the house at that time. The witness was cross-examined at some length without varying rom the material portions of her

without varying from the material portions of

The witness was cross-examined at some length without varying nom the material portions of her testimory. DAMAGING TESTIMONY FOR THE PEOPLE. Mrs. Mary Richardson testified:--I live in Mama-oneck and an si years old; my malden name was seaman; George staman, who was my hussand, also lives in Mamaroneck; have had three chil-dren, two of whom are now living; in April, iso; lived in the house of Mrs. Morris, near the Mamaroneck; have had three chil-dren, two of whom are now living; in April, iso; lived in the house of Mrs. Morris, near the Mamaroneck; histoches was in Rye, on the other side of the bridge; had been often in his store and knew him well; have known the prisoner for the last seven years; first became acquainted with him when he was keeping bar for my has-band; the accused remained in my family for about a year and then went to board with my aunt; he was then in the habit of doing odd jobs for people and also loading hall his time; he worked accasion-ally for the deceased in the latter's store; idd his washing and meening for him, as my aunt was able to do there herseli; also made shirts for him; during the winter previous to the murder Terrell often worked for the deceased and <u>SLEPT IN THE STORE</u> with the latter hall of the time; when he left my aunt's to go to White Plains be took away two par-cels, in one of whites Plains be took away two par-cels, in one of white I had packed a soldier's bite overcoat and a drab hat (the hat found in the mur-dered man's store was here produced and identified by the witness); the overcoat had been formerly left at my aunt's house by a man who had been o'clock; asked the prisoner where he was going, when he replied that he was going across the bording to transact some busines; it was a moon-light night, and I saw that he had on THE SLIDIEE'S OVERCOAT and a light feit mat; ne went on the isft side of the bridge; there were two other men on the bridge at the same time; did not know who they were; saw ferrell on the second Sunday after the murder; he came to Ma

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THE MONETARY SITUATION.

History, Designed Especially

Green as Exemplars in Office.

THERE SEEMS

months, beginning May, 1869, and chiding September, 1873, was purchased, cancelled and destroyed \$223,253,800 of five-twenty bonds not yet due, at a cost of \$263,012,332 in currency; being a premium of nearly \$40,000,000 in the lawful money of the United States, that so many in and out of Congress proclaim to be the best currency in the world, \$40,000,000 in the lawful money of the United States, that so many in and out of Congress proclaim to be the best currency in the world, \$40,000,000 in the lawful money of the United States, that so many in and out of Congress proclaim to be the best currency in the world, \$40,000,000 in the lawful money of the United States, that so many in and out of Congress proclaim to be the best currency in the world, \$40,000,000 in the best currency. Why worlder, then, at the great revulsion of 1873 which, postponed for several years by expedient relief afforded from time to time by the Treasury, came at last when the Treasury could no longer afford that followed naturally as the night the day, upon the discovery that much of our great prosperity since the war was a sham, a mockery, a delusion and a mare, reared upon the baseless fabric of redundant issues of irredeemable paper, cemented by falsehood in word and in act; a monument of fraud, growing cand and the ceckessnes? And the question now is, and it is asked from this standpoint because here we have ASURE FOUNDATON. There we have faith in our powers and restored confidence in our future to build a temple wherein all men, of every clime, may enter with renewed faith in our powers and restored confidence in our future to build a temple wherein all men, of every clime, may enter with enewed faith in our powers and restored confidence in our future to build a temple wherein all men, of every clime, may enter with enewed faith in our powers and restored confidence in our future to build a temple wherein all men, of every clime, may enter with enewed faith in our powers and restored confidence in our future to build a temple wherein

its meeting on Tuesday last, adopted a resolution authorizing the issue of city currency to the value of \$5,000,000 of bonds. A city paper currency ! Truy, with gold, legal tender notes, national bank notes with gold, legal tender holes, matching out, about and a city currency we are not likely soon to suf-fer again from an insufficiency of circulating media. Apparently with a view to justify this new departure in THE ECONOMIC ERA OF CITY FINANCIAL MANAGE-

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On Saturday evening Theodore Farnsworth, foreman of the Rome (N. Y.) Sun and Recorder, was arrested there and taken to Canton, St. Law rence county, to be tried for murdering his father by poisoning his ale on March 27, 1872. To a re. porter of the Utica Observer the accused stated that on the night in question a man named Brown. who owed his father \$800, was dunned for the money and threatened with a suit, when Brown pointed a revolver at Parnsworth, Sr., and said he would not live to sue him. The accused con-

After the conversation between Brown and my father was related Erown was arrested and tried for the murder in August, 1572. I was on the stand all of one day, testiying in that case. Brown was acquitted, he said he would make me suffer. My arrest is probably the result of this threat. After the trial I went to Lowville and worked in a print-ing office. I heard that Hermon people said I ran away. I remained in Lowville until last March; then i tame to Know, and was made foreman of the *Ston* and *Recorder* office. The officer informed the reporter that the brother of the accused. Amos Farnsworth, and a man named smith are in jail at Canton on a charge of being implicated in the poisoning. Theodore thinks his brother and smith are innocent.

Connsellor Sayles was requested to accompany the accused to Canton. Amos was waiting upon Departy Sheriff Tanner's daughter at Canton. His dissipated habits caused her father to forbid him admission to his house, and Mr. Tanner instructed his daughter to avoid his company. Finding that they had clandestine meetings, on the day of the poissoing Mr. Tanner offered to give his daughter they had clandestine meetings, on the day of the poisoning Mr. Tanner offered to give his daughter \$1.000 if Farnsworth would give an equal sum to his son, so that they could be married and go away. Mr. Farnsworth re-fused to do this, and told his son that he would make his will and disinherit him. Amos re-marked that his there would not succeed in car-rying out his threat. On that night his father died. These, with other facts, were developed on the trial of Brown. They were testified to before the Grand Jary of St. Lawrence county, and Brown

"Another matter I should refer to, and that is the constant encroachments made upon the river from the land. At present there are three hours out of every twelve when vessels cannot haul in and out of the docks, owing to the rapidity of the current, an increase of velocity which makes a vessel unmanageable, and which is due entirely to the contraction of the space through which the water flows. On the Brooklyn side of the East River the encroachments have been equally as great as on our own side. But in all this some-thing, I hope, will be done to remedy the evis which threaten our harbor and our city. If we had more power we should know better how to gut a stop to this eternal subject of complaint."

CATHARINE BRENNAN.

Trial of Her Husband on the Charge of Murdering Her-Interesting Testimony of the Attending Doctor.

The trial of Edward Brennan for wife murder was resumed yesterday in the Hunterdon County (N. J.) Court of Over and Terminer at Flemington The attendance of spectators was not so large as on the preceding day.

DR. ALPAUGH'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Alpaugh gave the following testimony yesterday :--

Dr. Alpaugh gave the following testimony yesterday:There was more or less congulated blood on the side of the body was in a transmitter of the mody was in a first condition, although it could have been done in a standing position; I here a submitter of the way was in a first order of the way was in a first way and in the way would not only there may any order when the way would not only the way and more the way was in a way would not only the way and more the way was in a way would not only the way of the when her here and the way in the first weeks before her death 1 was in my office when her heat and the grass of the way of the when her heat a the death 1 was in my office when her heat a the death 1 was in my with has burst a weekel? This mediately started of the rans a head of me, and the to was there and no one else way when a fare to the hill fran the distance way on the intermed to the child for the death 1 was in my office when her heat a bout a duriter to serve o clock her here the way the distance way of the way in the first thing he said was "0 clock or come dowar in my office when here heat a bout a duriter to serve o clock here here the way the started of the started of the started of the started of the here and the way in the answere the heat the started of the distance way the started of the started of the the distance way the started of the st

Bied, "She is dead." I match no examination of deceased that night; somebody said, "Has there not beam "FUL PLAY!"
Four PLAY!"
Four play:"
Four play: "
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PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE. R. I., Dec. 17, 1873. Print cloths firm, with a moderate business at fc. a 5%c. for standard and extra 64s, with some choice

The next paper read was by Mrs. Professor Lyman, entitled "A Plea for Training Schools for Servants." Mrs. Lyman in opening her discourse depicted the model home, where all was joy and serenity, and then described the antithe-sis, where an ignorant or extravagant wife made home a misery to all concerned. In the latter useless servants were criticised without gloves, as being fruitful causes

wife made home a mileary to all concerned. In the latter usoless servants were criticised without gloves, as being fruitul causes of domestic infelicity. The frivoility of the French had caused the word "home" to be almost un-known in that land, save to its peasantry. French flats are now taking the place, unfortunately, with us of what would otherwise be well regulated resi-dences. What is the cause, we may well ask, "which brings about this lack of "home" in our indust? I will tell you. It is an effort on the part of our women to fly from the responsibility of homsehold duties, and women are responsible for the existing social chaos when homes are being broken up by hundreds. I know that the question of "heip" is an old and a hackneyed one, but I must remark, however, that in my experience of 25 years, there is of late an increase of insubordi-nation on the part of servants forwards their em-ployers, and they are not as easily made useful as they were before—in lact, the crude material we receive from Castle Garden is very diffeult to mould, what we wan its training schools, out of which we can receive experienced servant girls who can sew, cook, wast, &c., and who will not insist upon dressing like princesses while in our service. O for the days of Martha Washington, who in the morning would spend hours in prepar-ing food for the mainty, and in the evening, bedra-monded and dressing like princesses while in our service. O for the fusit, would do the homors of the homes with rare grace! We want schools for homsekeepers, for If the mistress is not able to carry on the domestic economy the servant of nonsekeepers, bould be. With good servants we can have happ homes, where all will go on smoothy as clockwork. I will not trouble you with discus-ing the miseries we have to undergo at the anady of "green girls," in the furniture, crockery and china they smash; suffice it to say that they are nost times useless as an Esquinate in the write manufactory. Thackeray once said, "in America all the men are dyspetit clusion of the address the subject was discussed, and it was agreed that initiatory steps should be taken toward the formation of training schools for servants at the next meeting of the association.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

Destruction of a School House. At ten minutes to seven o'clock last evening Mr. Edward Bush, principal of public school No. 18, Mauger street, between Lorimer and Leonard streets, Williamsburg, while sitting at his desk on the platform, waiting the arrival the scholars preparatory to opening the session of night school, thought he saw flame breaking out in the rear of the school house, and

at once started in that direction to discover that the building was on fire, the flames breaking forth from the ventilators. He at once ordered the few girls who had gathered in their department to leave the building by the front stairway, and, though scarce a minute had elapsed, the alarm was raised and the Firs Denariment were on hand and at work. Citi-Citi-

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A MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A JOURNALIST. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1873.

For some time past the Covington department of the Cincinnati Commercial has been made very lively by the graphic pen of Colonel G. W. Tyrell, well known in the West as a humorous and caustic writer, and especially has he distinguished himself by sharp attacks upon the delinquent officials of every grade the Kentucky side of the river, an attention which they have never before received, though richly

the President. Colonel Tyrrell is well known in Washington as an active politician, and his death would be re-gretted by a large circle of acquaintances, East as well as West. At the intest moment Colonel Tyr-rell's condition was reported to be extremely critical. Francis is in jail.

HIGHWAYMEN AT WORK.

On Monday afternoon last Mrs. Peter Shotwell, of West Hill, while on her return from the village of Huntington, where she had been to purchase some goods, when about one mile from the village some goods, when about one mile from the village on her return home, was stopped by three high-waymen, who emerged from a piece of woods. They presented their guns to her head, competing her to give up her money (\$50) and her goods. One of the men then pointed his gun at her, threatening her with instant death, while his com-panions rode away; he then ran into the woods and was soon lost to such t

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THE MARKETS AND ENCUMBRANCES.

Corporation Counsel Delafield Smith has forwarded to the Comptroller his opinion as to the powers of the Superintendent of Markets and the aperintendent of Encumbrances, the main points of which are as follows :--

of which are as follows:--The Superintendent of Markets, who is an officer in the Superintendent of Markets, who is an officer in the Superintendent of Markets, who is an officer in the Superintendent of Markets, who is an officer in the more recent setting of years, ample and userni the more recent statutes creating and the markets and market places of the city. The more recent statutes creating as a bureau in the of superintendent of Andemarkets markets powers of the Superintendent markets. The Superintendent of an anti-tice of the Superintendent markets as however, the misst suborty to creat the direct statutes of the superintendent discourse of the Superintendent of Markets and superintendent of Markets and the Superintendent outer of Markets as well as to other portions of the superintendent of Markets and the Superintendent outer of the superintendent of Markets and the differences have concurrent power to chear the differences of the city authorizing any officer to an existence. All or obsitued any power of any street, sidewalk or prometimes. Markets and the power of any street, sidewalk or in and markets as the officer of the superintendent of any street, and or obsitue the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or prometimes. All or obsitued any power of any street, sidewalk or prometimes. Markets and the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or prometimes. Markets and the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or prometimes. Markets and the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or prometimes. Markets and the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or prometimes of the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or prometimes of the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or prometimes. Markets and the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or prometimes. Markets and the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or prometimes. Markets and the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or street and word. Markets and the superintendent of any street, sidewalk or stre

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

President Vance, Commissioner Wheeler and the Comptroller met yesterday in an executive session of the Board of Apportionment to examine the estimates for 1874. There is a general impression among the well informed that at the meeting

among the well informed that at the meeting to-day the estimates will be slightly modified, but that the reductions of the Board of Aldermen will be rejected. THE "CITY RECORD." The official journa: of the city continues to be very expensive mode of advertising public notices. The monthly report has just been sent in to the Mayor for November, and the expenses of printing are \$024 and the receipts \$62, a loss to the city of \$862 per month.