BOARDERS WANTED. NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, -ELEGANT Rooms to let, with hotel table. 2 OR THREE FINE ROOMS IN A SMALL NEW England family, with Board, from \$8 to \$20 per week. No. 44 West Twenty sixth street, near St. James

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Macdougal street and Washington square.—Hand-somety furnished Rooms to let, with Board, for gentle-men and wives or single gentlemen. D BAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and flith avenue.—Single and double Rooms: every convenience; also single Beds in double room; \$5 to \$30, with Board.

10 WAYERLEY PLACE, NRAR BROADWAY.—HAND-some front Rooms, \$14, \$18 and \$23, for two persons with Board; no children; also table board \$4; house heated by steam.

12 LAFAYETTE PLACE, CORNER FOURTH STREET.

-Pirst class Boarding House; Rooms handsomely
furnished; table the very best, on the most reasonable

14 TH STREET, 325 WEST.—HANDSOMRLY FUR-nished Rooms, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, with every convenience, at a very moderate prace; also half Rooms.

WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR PIFTH avenue.—Second and Third Floors, singly or suits, private table if preferred; elegantly furnished; arst class; references exchanged.

18 WEST PORTY NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Second and Third Floors, singly or enuite, with private table if preferred; elegantly furnished; table first class; references exchanged. 51 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Very pleasant Booms, with board; small family; house and location very desirable; terms reasonable.

236 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—ONE OR came Board; pleasant neighborhood, gas, bath, heat, ac., terms reasonable.

HARLEM, 143 RAST 128TH STREET,—SECOND story Room, \$12 for two, with Board and home counterts; also hall Room; fine location; three minutes from boat and car.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED DOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE Child its months old) and surse, in a desirable neighborhood; terms not to exceed \$150 per month. Address, fith full particulars, R. H. B., No. & Broad street.

BOARD WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a good sized, comfortable Boom, between Fourteenth and Forty-second street and Lexington and Eighth avenues, it may not to desceed \$25 per week. Addiess with full particulary, E. C., box 118 Post office, N. Y.

EGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, SI LEXINGTON AVE.

1 nue.—Pleasant Rooms, for gentlemen or families, sustent or purmanent, with or without meals; private bie if desired. House and baths open all night. —PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER Beekman and Nassau streets; centrally located in e immediate vicinity of mercantile business; Rooms at assonable prices by the day or week.

A PIERRE HOUSE, 759 BROADWAY; ONE DOOR from highth street.—Reduced prices, Rooms 50c. to 1d aday, 55 to 550 week; family Rooms, 51 to 52 a day, 5 to 510 a week. MARKOE HOUSE, 919 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA-delphia, Pa.—Transient rates reduced to \$2 50 per day; boarding \$10 per week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 36 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street. 200 light Rooms, neatly furnished the or 60c; per night; \$2 50 to 54 per week; for gentlemen

WINTER RESORTS.

HAMILTON HOTEL,
This hotel, splendidly situated, offers great inducements to finythid and fourists visiting the Bermudas,
the climate being very mild, even and healthul, toturer with the beautiful scenery, renders these islands
a very dostrable place of resort during the winter and
pring mouths. Board, \$2 and \$2.50 per day.

Steamer running regularly as advertised.

JOHN HARNETE, Proprietor.

A FIRST CLASS OYSTER HOUSE AND RESTAU-rant for sale cheap if applied for immediately. For particulars, &c., apply to or address J. O'GORMAN, 579

LIQUOR, LAGER BEER SALOON AND LODGING House for rate at low price; terms easy; good buss-s location; a rare chance. MITCHELLIS Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE FOR \$300—NOT half its value; also Cigar Stands to let in hotels and sample rooms, corner Liquor Stores, Bakeries.

MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

TOR SALK-AN OLD ESTABLISHED PRIVATE A Market on the best avenue in the city; doing a large and presperous business; long lease; two valuable Horses, new Wagons, &c. For interview address MAR-KET, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office.

POB SALE—SHELVING, COUNTERS, SHOW CASES, Desks, &c.; Gas Fixtures cheap, MEISEL, LAMPE & CO., 93 Chambers street, up stairs. FOR SALE-A FINE LOT OF GLASS CASES, WITH drawers. Apply to ENOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broad-

FOR SALE-A FANCY GOODS AND CANDY STORE, Apply at 392 East Tenth street.

POR BALE—A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER'S SHOP, doing a good business; light rent. Inquire at 898

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CIGAR AND Sample Rooms in New York of its size, on a great thoroughtare, close to two leading theatres. Address OWNER, Heraid office.

POR SALE CHEAP—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIX-tures of a first class corner liquor store. Inquire in premises, 499 Broome street, or 63 Warren street. FOR SALE—CHEAP, AT SYPHER & CO.'S. 598
Foroidway, a very fine set of Chairs, Tables and Sofas, suitable for a large office.
SYPHER & CO., 593 Broadway.

POR SALE-WIRE ROPE: 3,000 FEET BEST ENG.
lish crucible steel Wire Rope; half price. Inquire of
A. P. VAN TUYL, Jr., 115 Chambert street. GERMAN DRUG STORE-CASH \$1,000; \$1,500. AD-dress NETFLEHORST, 86 Sunoik street.

MARBLE FOR SALE SOU FERT OF GOOD MARBLE flagging, one by lour leet, but little used. Inquire

STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE AND GOOD WILL OF O one of the oldest and best located restaurants, oys-ter house and bar on Broadway for sale cheap, owing to sickness of proprietor. Apply to CHRISTIAN G. MORITZ, No. 7 Warren street, room 12.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED LAGER BEER AND Liquor daloon for sale, No. 6 Goorck street.

A LARGE LOT OF MACHINERY, CONSISTING OF Engines, Steam Pumps, Sharting, Pulleys and Tanks. Apply to P. CASSID1, 4 to 10 Bridge street, prooklyn. RELIABLE SECOND HAND ENGINES, BOILERS, dec, cheep; Machinery bought exchanged and sold on commission; factories fitted up or bought out; all saleguaran; ed; circulars. ROBERTS of Broadway. GNIA 7X16 SXI6 SXIS SX22 10X12, 11X24, 12X12, 12X30, 16X23 Engines, with Boilers, Steam Pumps, &c., second hand. Send for prices.

WILSON & ROAKE, Water and Dover streets.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending December 3. 1878, will close at this office as tollows:—On Wednesday at 7 A. M., on Thursday at 10 A. M. and on Saturday at 3. A. M. and 13 M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

MATRIMONIAL. MAN OF 30 WISHES TO BECOME ACQUAINTED with a fair damsel or young widow that knows how make a man happy. Address ED. S., box 100 Herald

A BEAUTIPUL SET. 26. 28-QUM TEETH. 200; pany of gendarmes drawn up under sems in the soldiers on guard, a company of gendarmes drawn up under sems in the soldiers of the Arraigns.

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THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE

On the day before Christmas, or Christmas Eve, there was a joyous festival connected with that timous "little church around the corner" (the Rev. Dr. Houghton's, East Twenty-seventh street), which is entitled to a passing notice. On Christmas Eve Mrs. George G. Barnard, wife of ex-Judge Barnard, at their residence, No. 23 West Twenty-first street, had a meeting of over 100 of the poor children of the Sunday school attached to that aforesaid popular little Episcopal church "around the orner." The happy children thus assembled were

said popular little Episcopal church "around the corner." The happy children thus assembled were those of the Sunday school who had no home or no prospect at home of a good Christmas dinner, and they were gathered to this feast as from the highways and byways, and "without distinction of sace, color or previous condition of servitude," in pursuance of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution, and in obedience to the divine tenenings of Him whose advent as the saviour of mankind is commemorated in the blessed institution and charities of Christmas.

Girls and boys, whites and blacks, were gathered by Mrs. Barnard around a Christmas table provided wath "all the delicacks of the scason" best adapted to the tastes and digestion of the suson" best adapted to the tastes and digestion of the suson" best adapted to the tastes and digestion of the suson" best adapted to the tastes and digestion of the suson" best adapted to the fastes and digestion of the suson's best adapted to the fastes and digestion of the suson's best adapted to the most beautiful display and the most iberai least of good things they had ever enjoyed in their lives. And their enthusiasm was that of happy children, full and unreserved, without a distributed income the little ones at the close of their festival, together with a more substantial Christmas gift to every one, with the parting wish of a "A merry Christmas." This was a festival which, while they live, will be remembered with gratitude by the poor children sharing in it as one of the happiest in their lives; and of the benevolent lady to whom they are indebted for it it is but little to sav that for years she has been distinguished for her generous charities to the poor.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

EALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 26, 1873. A German named John Yost committed suicide by drowning this morning.

Bazaine the Scapegoat of France.

DEGRADATION, FINE AND DEATH.

The Prisoner's Own Opinion on the Verdict.

PARIS, Dec. 12, 1873. The sentence of death pronounced on Marshal Bazaine has taken Frenchmen by surprise, not because the sentence is felt to be undeserved, out ecause it was thought that the judges would hardly have the moral courage to mete out such stern justice. There were so many political considerations which seemed to shield the prisonerit was so difficult to convict him without establishing the principle that a soldier is bound to obey any committee of insurgents who may seize upon the government-that people were persuaded the court martial would return a verdict not wholly exculpatory, but acquitting the prisoner on the graver count of treason. The judges have had the honesty and also the good sense to ignore these collateral issues and to confine themselves solely to the facts laid before them. They probably perceived that if Bazaine's refusal to acknowledge and co-operate with the government of the national were approved a precedent far graver than that of passive obedience to rebellion would be set up-namely, the precedent that a general has the right to import politics into the dis of his military duties. The question stood thus:-The people of Paris, on the 4th September, 1870, overturned the imperial government, the Empress and her Ministers fled, and a new government, composed of republican barristers and journalists, installed by popular acclamation, though not by a format vote. This government Marshal Bazaine, besieged in Metz, refused to recognize. He contended that the Emperor, or, failing the Emperor, the Empress Regent, was alone qualified to give him orders, and when M. Gambetta sent him despatches from Tours to apprise him that armies were being formed on the Loire to relieve Paris he treated these communications as so much waste paper. He did more; for, acting on his own the German armies, and offered to sign peace in the name of France, to award the Germans a war indemnity of £80,000,000, and then to march on to Paris and by German help subdue what he called "the insurrectionary government and army of the capital." Now, if Bazaine were justified in this strange conduct, then every general would henceforth be entitled to oppose, by armed force, any government that was not to his liking, and he might further claim to say that he and his soldiers alone represented the nation and had a right to treat with foreign Powers. This would have brought France to a state of things identical with that which prevailed in Spain when Espartero, Narvaez, O'Donnell and Prim, turn by turn, started a pronunciamento and kept the country in a permanent state of civil war; or, going further back into history, it would have revived those sanguinary days of Rome in her decline when the prætorian legions constituted themselves electors of Casars and raised one popular general after another to the imperial

to fling away. THE MEANING OF THE VERDICT ON BAZAINE. The judges have steered clear of a dangerous rock, and the gratitude both of their contemporaries and of posterity will requite them. Bazaine not only lost Metz: his conduct caused the whole war to turn against France, for had he co-operate with the Loire army—had he resisted but a fort-night longer in Metz—the Germans must have raised the siege of Paris. This they own them-Metz, which enabled them to bring 200,000 men more round Paris, that they were in a position to continue the siege so long, and therefore Bazaine may be held responsible for the fall of Paris, for the loss of two provinces and for the indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs. This is, in effect, the meaning of the verdict returned against him. The indictment contained four counts, on all of which the prisoner was unanimously found guilty.

purple, only to cast him down again when these

meral and vicious rulers had no more money

First.—For having capitulated while his army had still ammunition and provisions enough to prolong the struggle with the enemy.

Second.—For having signed a capitulation which obliged his soldiers to surrender their arms.

Third.—For having entered into negotiations with the enemy before he had done all that honor and durit dictated with a view to defending his and duty dictated with a view to defendi

country.

Fourth—For having yielded up a first class citadel on the same terms as his capitulation of the army aloresaid; that is, without having fulfilled the laws of honor and military duty.

There were subsidiary counts charging the prisoner-First, with treason felony in having conspired for the furtherance of his personal ambition: second, with having, from motives of servile complacency towards the enemy, given up 57 regimental standards instead of burning them, and third, with falsehood, fraud and cowardice; but all these lesser counts are involved in the first

four. In consequence is that Prançois Achille Bazaine shall—

First—Suffer the penalty of military degrada-tion—that is, to be deprived of his military rank and be struck off the rolls of the army. Second—That he be likewise struck off the rolls of the Legion of Honor and forfeit the insignia of that order.

that order.

Third—That he shall be shot.

Fourth—That the expenses of the trial shall be paid for out of his private fortune. THE CONDEMNED MAN.

This is the most terrible sentence that can be pronounced against a soldier. It was read out at half-past nine in the evening by the Duke of Aumale, President of the Court, the prisoner being absent the while, according to the French custom. When the sentence had been delivered the judges retired and the Court was cleared. None were allowed to remain but the soldlers on guard, a com-

a report furnished me by the officer in command of the gendarmes what happened was this:—Bazaine stepped hastily up to the ledge of the dock, and the gendarmes what happened was this:—Bazaine stepped hastily up to the ledge of the dock, and perceiving irom the solemn faces of the soldiers that the verdict had gone against him he turned deadly pate and sank down in a chair. Colonel Villette, his custodian, took him by the srm, and, whispering to him to compose himself, assisted him to rise. The Clerk read the sentence amid profound stillness, but when he came to the words "penalty of death," Bazaine brandished his hands, and exclaimed, in extreme excitement. "It's an infamy! I am being sacrificed. There is not one of those generals who would not have done as I did." Again Colonel Villette entreated the prisoner to be calm, but Bazaine continued with a growing agitation that bordered on frenzy:—"Solders, this comes of having done my duty laithfully for two and forty years. Some of you must have served under me. Did I ever act like a coward or a traitor?" It was a ghastiy scene. The soldiers stood immovably presenting arms, not to the prisoner, who was no longer an officer, but to the document which the Clerk was holding, and several of them appeared horror stricken. The Clerk proceeded, however, and wound up by declaring to the prisoner that he had five and twenty years to lodge an appeal. Then once more Bazaine exclained:—"It's an intamy;" and he was going to add some other words when his custodian touched him and said, "Fenz, Monsieur," this last word, Monsieur, being the first formal result of his being no longer a marshal of France. Bazaine turned and walked out of court to his private rooms, where he was at once toid that he must submit to having an officer with him all night, it being contrary to regulations that a person under death sentence should be for a single instant alone. Bazaine has ween his custodian touched him and said, "Fenz, Monsieur," this hast word, Monsieur, being the broad red ribbon and star of the Legion of Honor, and the yellow ribbon and pendant of the military medal. He took them of unbidden and handed them to Colonel Villette,

But will Bazaine be shot? It is reported at the moment of writing these lines that the seven judges on the court martial have signed a petition for grace to President MacMahon, and that the for grace to President MacMahon, and that the prisoner will in all probability receive a hair pardon—that is, his life will be spared and he will be absolved from the ceremony of a public degradation. His sentence would then amount to the loss of rank and orders and to the heavy money fine imposed by the costs of the trial. President MacMahon, naving been Bazaine's remissness and follies, would naturally be inclined from chivalry to pardon him; but MacMahon has his Ministers to reckon with, and they may be less inclined to show mercy to the man who has been taken as the scapegoat for all France. The general impression is, however, that merciful considerations will prevail, if only to obviate the great public excitement which would attend the public execution of a field marshal on the plain of Satory. The republican party are showing considerable elations the provider of the party are showing considerable elations. excitement which would attend the public execution of a field marshal on the plain of Satory. The
republican party are showing considerable elatica
at the verdict, as is only natural, for Bazaine's
capitulation caused the whole republican war plan
to fail, and brought about all those accusations of
stupidity and blundering which have been unjustly
laid upon the republicans. I should not be surprised myself if Bazaine were to commit
suicide. I was told some weeks ago
that he counted on an acquittal, but that
he had added, "In case the judges should
persist in ignoring my innocence I will not live to
be shelf like a Communist." This threat may
prove vain if the government be determined to
make an example of this unlucky man; but many
are saying that Bazaine's suicide would be the
most welcome solution. It would save the government both the necessity of pardoning their prisoner
and the still more disagrecable necessity of putting
him pompously to death. In 1841, when the Duke
de Choiseul-Prasin was arrested for the murder of
his wife, the Ministry found themselves in a
similar predicament, and got out of it by recommending one of the Duke's relatives to bring his
Grace a viai of prussic acid. The Duke swallowed
the poison on the eve of the day appointed for his
trial, and so escaped the guillotine.

THE ASSETS OF JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1873. The firm of Jay Cooke & Co. have, in addition to the list printed in to-day's HERALD, the following assets. This is all they have as an offset for the

debts of the firm :-Choses in Action. J. W. Thompson & Son ...
Scherry & Gtatz.
Minneapolis and Duluth Railroad Company,
secured by \$13.89, coupons.
Stillwater and St. Faul Railroad, secured by
\$10.799, coupons.
St. Clair & Maryin.
Central Railroad Company of Iowa, secured by
\$50,720, gold coupons.
J. Johnstone. 15,190 56 f. Johnstone Foode & French (appraised gold). W. N. -eward & Co C. G. Johnstoppe Northern Pacific Bailroad (marked bad in mar 112 40 278 53 20,991 15 Pin.

Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, secured by stumpage on lands owned by the company in Minesota and also guarantee of E. W. Clark & Co. of Philadelphia, for one-third the amount. naryin)
Northern Pacific, advertising expenses (to be 874 59 refunded by the company).

Sense of the present of

Benjamin F. Butier
James G. Blaine
E. Casserly
F. P. Chase E. Casseriy.
P. Chase.
The "O. P. J." account is here stated at \$7,946 I., but for some reason the figures have been cancelled with red link, and are not entered in the same total.)
Henry D. Cooke, secured by collateral. Jeffries.
ilbourn (is trust, secured by real estate)...
am S. King.
uac Ferry Company.

being balance of expenses of Casalina \$70,272 S1
advertising \$\(\) \$C. \\

Due the firm in Washington from Washington branch of same company for similar expenses 28,096 03

AN COOKE AND CO.—NEW YORK.

Old firm account of Jay Cooke & Co., New York, prior to January 1, 1871, Edward Dodge, of New York, being responsible for 20

\$240,207 22

och Morgan & Sons... nry Eyre.

Henry Eyre 28,563 26
A. B. Steinberger 2,888 39
Stuyvesant Bank 5,225
Estimated value of these ten claims, \$75,000.
An assignment made September 18, 1873, to Joel Barlow Moorliead, of all the following described property, real and personal:—1. All the right, title and interest of the said firm of Jay Cooke & Co. in the stock and bonds of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Rallroad Company, 2. Of the said firm of Jay Cooke & Co. in the stock and bonds of the Northern Pacific Rallroad Company, 3. Of the said firm of Jay Cooke & Co. in the First National Bank of Woshington 40. Co. Second said firm of Jay Cooke & Co. in the First National Bank of Washington (D. C.), stock. An assignment made Sep-tember 25, 1873, to Joel Barlow Moorhead, of all the right, title and interest of Jay Cooke & Co. in and to the firm of Jay Cooke, McCuiloch & Co., and in and to the assets of the said coparinership. The above assets were made for the benefit of all the

This concludes statements of assets of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., and of individual members, except William G. Moorhead and H. C. Fahnestock, whose schedules are in the lands of the bluder and have not yet been pigced in the hands of United States Marshai Kerns.

NEW YORK'S ITALIAN SLAVES.

A Case for the Italian Consul-What Happened at A. T. Stewart's Downtown Store Yesterday-The Experiences of Two Little Martyrs-"Alas, for the Rarity of Christian Charity!"

Yesterday evening at five o'clock, while the snow was failing in blinding clouds, Captain Celso Cæsar Moreno, a well known friend of the poor, suffering Italian children of this city, and an enemy of the padroni, was passing Mr. A. T. Stewart's store in Chambers street, he saw two little Italian slaves sitting on the fron grating in front of said store, who had been there since ten o'clock in the morning, as he subsequently learned. They had been seated there begging for charity and looked the embodiment of human misery, and said they had only obtained a few cents and were afraid to go home. The elder of the two was about nine years of age, and her little brother, Pepin, was about seved. Both looked terribly starved, notably the boy, who was. "ving bitterly. His eyes were sunken and his nair matted and his whole appearance was that of a child in the last stages of consumption. No overcoat or shirt had he, and the little fellow looked nearer death than lite. The girl looked also squalled and wearted of life. She had a dirty handkerchief thrown round her head on account of a severely swollen lace. Drop by drop the melted loc water fell from the eaves of Stewart's palace; but the children were afraid to quit their post, knowing hill well that they would be severely beaten when they returned home without sufficient money.

A large crowd of indignant people watched the little wrecks of humanity, and several were heard to say, "These padrons, who farm out these children, deserve to be lynched." Captain Moreno took the children by the hand and said, "That's right—there are nearly 7,000 children of both sexes in this country under the control of these inhuman wretches." Without further delay the children were taken to the Murray street police station by the gentleman in question, aided by Officer Smith, of the Broadway squad, but they were so weak and chilled that they could hardly stand. Upon their arrival at the station they were fed and warmed by Captain Williamson, who took them into his private room and acted the part of the good Samaritan. Subsequently a Herald reporter paid a visit to the unhapy outcasts and spoke with them. They were evidently afraid to tell anything, and apparently expected a blow every minute.

The GRL'S STATEMENT. looked the embodiment of human misery, and said they had only obtained a few cents and were

arraid to tell anything, and apparently expected a blow every minute.

THE GIRL'S STATEMENT.

My name is Angelina. I live in the Five Points, in a brick house. Two itains and two Irish families live in the same place—close to us, in a livery stable. I think the street is called Park street. We live near the Christian church (the Cathoho). We have been in this country about five months. My father works on the big pipes up town, but not steadily. The clothes we have on have been given us by kind people. My father's name is Barbiere Anthony. In reply to questions as to whether she had been told by the padrone or her parents not to tell about her being sent out to beg, and being beaten if she got no money, she refused to make any reply, showing probably that such was the case. She said the lamily had arrived from Genea about five months ago.

My name is Joseph, said the little lellow, who was so weak that he could hartily speak. If we don't bring home money they beat us. There are five other children with us, who are also sent out begging. Two children who begged with us are dead now. The other five children are about as big as I am. We dare not go home unless we have eight cents. They give us bread, coffee and sout to cat.

THE SENTENCE ON MARSHAL BAZAINE

| nave two children, a little boy and girl, the eldest of whom is five years o.d.
| But will Bazaine be shot? It is reported at the moment of writing these lines that the seven judges on the court martial have signed a petition live at No. 5 Park street.

SCCIAL CHIT-CHAT.

The Supreme Court, Scientific and Mili-tary Coteries in Washington-Smart Women and Smart Talkers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1873. The ladies of the Supreme Court come next in cedence to those of the diplomatic corps and rule in a small legal circle which regards the judiciary as the aighest power in the Republic-able to annul the laws which Congress has enacted and the President has signed. When Chief Justice Chase was on the Bench his eldest daughter, Mrs. Senator Sprague, used to boidly have receptions on the same afternoons as those of Mrs. President Grant, and as there were music, dancing and a well spread buffet at the residence of the Chief Justice no wonder that the young dancers were attracted there rather than to the inhospitable and formal saloons of the White House. Now that THE CONUNDRUM OF THE DAY

is, "Who shall be Chief Justice?" le beau monde is enlisted in favor of Williams. Not that he has legal lore or clean hands, but because he has just moved into a fine new house on Rhode Island avenue, where his wife will have stunning entertainments. This gives Williams the support of those who dance the German and like something stronger than claret punch. Besides, have they not heard that bad not Williams received the appointment it would have been given to Caleb Cushing, that hermit like old widower, who sleeps in his back office and wears on state occasions a claw-hammer coat made when John Tyler was President: Some of the downgers made a fuss about the appointment of Judge Williams, but the dancing portion of Vanity Fair urge his confirmation. Will it be done?

THE CHIEF JUSTICE PRO TEMPORE is the senior Justice, Clifford, of Maine, who measures almost 50 inches around the waistband, and is a sedate, solemn old slow coach. He coards with his wife at the National Hotel, where he enjoys Tenney's best cheer, and wonders why the people would amend the constitution, thus giving the Supreme Court a deal of trouble. Justices Swayne, Field, Strong and Bradley are each accompanied by a wife and daughter, and Mr. Justice Hunt has his wife here. As each one of these ladies is at home on SUPREME COURT DAY.

they collect quite a little coterie in their drawing rooms. Those members of the Bar who practise pelore the Supreme Court of course pay their respects to the ladies of its Justices, and the remnants of ante-bellum society may be found with them. Everything is ponderous and puny, and it is said that some of the ladies wear dresses made from the cast off black silk robes of the Justices: but I don't believe this. Of course this "set" don't want to be led by so active and attractive a woman

want to be led by so active and attractive a woman as Mrs. Williams, and they are doing what they can against the confirmation of the Judge, aided by Marshal of the Court Nicoliay, and Assistant Attoracy General Hill.

THE BREVET JUDICIARY is composed of the Judges of the Court of Claims and of the Judges of the District Courts. The charming family of Judge Loring is affiliated with the diplomatic people, but the remainder may be classed among those whom "one has to ask" when invitations are sent out to a general party. The Judges of the District Court have had an insance idea that their head Judge, David K. Cartter, might be nominated, should Williams not be confirmed, Chief Justice of the United States. He might also be struck by lightning.

SCIENTIFIC EXPLORERS about this time of the year intest Washington, each one with an account of what he has discovered during the summer in the Far West. Of course they expect Uncle Sam's typographic disburser, Clapp, to print their books, and it is hinted that soon after each volume appears some valuable mining land mentioned in it is oldered for sale. Of course the explorer doesn't profit thereby! Oh, no! He is like the Briton of whom the poet said—Lieuenant Brand, the great and grand.

course the explorer doesn't profit thereby! Oh, no! He is like the Briton of whom the poet said—

Lieutenant Brand, the great and grand,
A journey to the Andes went:
Some notes he took, and wrote a book,
For fame and his aggrandisement.

Some of these birds of passage have accountlated handsome jortunes, and it is a curjous fact that when one follows after another one his account of the regions visited is entirely new and original, each one being concocted in the imagination of the "explorer," rather than the recorded observations made during an actual reconnoissance. With these Munchausens we have

THE SOLDIERS OF PORTUNE,
with swaggering stride, sunburned countenances, heavy mustaches, seedy undress uniforms and no visible linen. Like the condottieri of the Middle Ages, they are ready to sell their swords, their courage and their blood to the organizers of any fill-bustering expedition, or they will divulge the secrets of supposed expeditions to cash encumbered diplomates who desire to prove their seal to their home governments. The avaries and selfishness of these Dugaid Daigettys is often exposed. But they continue to find dupes and to enjoy the delights of the metropolis with light bearts.

NEWS DINNER PARTIES

were first introduced here during the concotion of the Alabama treaty, as it had not been considered civil previously to invite a man without also ask-

were first introduced here during the concotion of the Alabama treaty, as it had not been considered civil previously to invite a man without also asking his wife. They have been growing in favor, and it is now considered "the thing" to invite ten or a dozen of the sterner sex around the lestive board, taking care to have one or two good gossipping talkers, whose piquant remarks flavor the leed. Some of these agreeable companions literally talk their way through life, and are semper paratus whenever asked. Their clever that is especially well calculated to soften the most obdurate Congressman and to season his enjoyment of the luxuries of life so that at the proper time he will vote for the little bull recommended by his host. The legislation of the coming session is to be shaped at danger tables, and good cooks are just now in demand.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Bogardus and the Amateurs-The Champion Defeated by Mr. L. C. Le Breton.

[From the New Orleans Times, Dec. 22.]
Despite the extreme cold weather fully 300 persons visited the Fair Grounds yesterday to witness the announced pigeon shooting match between the American champion, Captain A. H. Bogardus and Messrs. Le Breton and Charbonnet. The condouble birds, 25 yards rise and 100 yards boundary. Although public opinion inclined toward a defeat for the amateurs, there were yet certain admirers

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

A fire broke out at a quarter past six o'clock last evening on the top floor of No. 486 Broadway that caused a damage in the hat and cap factory of August Schulter of \$1,000. Meyer Stern, who occupied the third and part of the fourth floor in the same building, suffered a loss of \$200. Messrs. Hartshorn & Nitskowski also sustained damage to their stock. The building was injured to the extent of \$300; insured.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Triumphal Return of the Blood-Stained Burriel to the Scene of Slaughter.

ANOTHER VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL

Statements of Philip Meitzler and Samuel Gray, of the Virginius.

ON BOARD U. S. SLOOP-OF-WAR JUNIATA, } SANTIAGO DE CUBA. Dec. 14, 1873. Burriel-yes, Burriel-whose name should be printed in red ink to distinguish him from the blackest of the cutthroats; I say Burriel has returned here in triumoh. Deliver up Burriel! But cannot take time to dilate upon this monster. suffice it that I again emphatically reiterate my opinion that nothing short of swift and retributive justice by the sterling force of the bullet or the more appropriate twist of the hemp will compel the surrender of those directly implicated in the massacre. Was this miscreant upon his return here howled at and hooted as he went through the streets? Did he escape to his palace under cover of the night? Not at all; the papers are teeming with his praise, his amiability; his highly com-mended and welcoming hirelings shower upon him the heartiest congratulation. Far from deprecating the beinous act of the bloodthirsty little tyrant, his satellites are charmed with his presence, and now more than ever is the murder of 53 human beings endorsed. Anything so sycophantic and servile as the hypocritical attitude of the press it is impossible to conceive. Now that Burriel has returned from Havana, whither, as I informed you, he fled in secret about a month ago, the hidalgos have reassumed their defiant and imperunent tone. One thing alone may rescue them from their present hallucination-a sound and wnolesome thrashing, for want of which they are just now THE PRISONERS.

On the 4th inst., as you are doubtless aware, 93 of the unfortunate people captured on the Virginius and sent from the City Jail to the Morro Castle were placed on the Spanish steamer Bazan for transportation to Havana, leaving nine sick persons confined to hospital. The time fixed for the removal of the 93 prisoners was midnight, and although perhaps we could not have interfered even if we had known it, there is little doubt that the authorities here apprehended some resistance should the fact of their transportation leak out. But we were not informed of it until the following morning. The Bazan was bound for Cienfuegos, whence the prisoners were to be conveyed to Havana by rail. It seems, however, that when the Bazan arrived there the order was countermanded, and she was directed to return to Santiago with her living cargo. On her way back the Bazan ran ashore, but the poor prisoners had no chance to escape, since all, both young and old, were placed in double irons, so that they were almost as secure as when starving in the Morro Castle. Word was immediately despatched to Havana for assistance, so that as the mail steamer passed in she picked up the shipwrecked prisoners and conveyed them to this port. On board was red-handed Burriel, whose advent here has caused so much rejoicing, for it would appear that some entertain hopes that the carnival of blood has not yet ended. ANOTHER VISIT TO THE HOSPITAL

In company with Commander Braine and Consul Young I again visited the hospital the day before yesterday, and conversed with some of the prisoners confined there. Though miserable at best, the institution is far preferable to the jail, where bad ventilation and nauseating food contribute to render the dark dungeon unbearable, and the unfortunate people, upon whom suffering and a harrowing feeling of anxiety have told a woeful tale, are usily apprehensive less they may be removed from this temporary retreat to they may be removed from this temporary retreat to they may be removed from this temporary retreat to the dismal cells of the city prison. I should mention that in all our visits to the lail and hospital we were accompanied by the government interpreter and a swarm of Spanish officers, who eagerly devour every word that passes. Nor are we at liberty to interiorgate the prisoners at will, but only on such subjects as relate to their present condition. White, however, nearly all present were engaged in conversing with a Cuban prisoner at to his allierer lower than the latter from the salling of the conversing with a Cuban prisoner at to his allierer lower than the latter from Charleston, S.C.—some details in reservace to the capture of the Virginius, which may tend to refleve all doubts as to the respect the Spanish officers entertained for the American fag. Our conversation was carried on almost in a whisper, and occupied only a few minutes. Sald Meitzier, rasing filmself on his elbow, his baggard lace showing signs of terrible sunering and his voice quivering as he spoke, "I don't want to let these follows hear me," and he gianced around the room; but seeing the others busily engaged at the further end continued, "You see if they catch me saying anything abour—about the Virginius, why there's no knowing what they may do to me. Perhaps they would turn me out of this and stick me in the jail again, where I can neither eat nor sleep." Assuring him that I would keep a bright lookout, he whispered the following statement:—

PHILIP MHITZLER'S STATEMENT.

So far as I can now remember, for i have been confused ever since, I think it was somewhere about two viclock in the day when the Tornado began t the institution is far preferable to the jail, where bad ventilation and nauseating food contribute to render the dark dungeon unbearable, and the un-

miles." Upon being hastny questioned as to the proceedings subsequent to the capture he said, "Well, I have been the capture he said, "Well, I have been twice sent to the dark cell and informed that I was condemned to death. I think I would have been shot but for the tail Englishman—I think his name is O'Callaghan—an officer in the Spanish army." Further conversation was impossible, and while poor Gray rectined on his pillow I endeavored to enser him with the hope of his speedy release and the prospect of prompt and unrelenting vengeance for the daring insult to the national flag. At this his countenance brightened, I trust I did not promise too much. We shortly after quitted the hospital. As to the other prisoners incarcerated in the jail ican say nothing, Whatever elemency they might have expected at the hands of Morales de los Rios, who was acting Governor in the absence of Burriel, I am afraid there is little to hope for from the butcher who now sways the iron rod.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

Night and day hundreds of men have been at work on the fortifications around the harbor. There are now six forts in all, each having been recently strengthened. The Morro Castle, at the entrance, has 30, some of them Armstrong guns, while two simalier forts intriber in the harbor show 14 and 12 respectively. Then there is a magazine fort with 10 guns, and adjacent to the coal station earthworks have been thrown up. The saluting fort points seven Armstrong guns.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CRONISTA.

Don Jose Ferrer de Cauto "on Deck" Again-He "Goes for" Commander Braine and All Yankees in General. The last issue of the Cronista says:—
A few days ago the HERALD published a plan, more or less exact, of the bay and entrance to Havans, and on Saturday it presented us with an-

other chart of the strait leading to the morro of Santago de Cuba, including the bay and city bearing that name. In times gone by these people have supposed, and even now that best informed and most sensible of all the journals in the world—the periodical of plans—has thought that the American squadron (!) could and would penetrate into the port of Havana and bring out by force the pirate of the protocol. An illustrious navigator of this self same squadron, who has also played a rôle—we will not say of what kind—in the national filibustering business of America, wrote officially, a lew days ago, to the Secretary of the Navy Department in Washington that with one ship of the terrible fleet he could force an entrance to the Morro of Santiago de Caba and specifily amuse himself with the city, as was valorously done in Greytown by the irigate Cyane, which immortalized herself by that achievement. The officer who thus flercely entered the house of others (by writing, it is understood) is named Braine, which is pronounced the same as brain, but we cannot explain the reason of such a hyperbolic coincidence. But it is sufficient to have common sense and be able to distinguish the plan of a crow's loot to comprehend that, treating of defending a pass, even if it were with a boy's blowgun, there is no squadron which could penetrate the passage leading from the sea to the bay of Santiago de Cuba; and the same also may be said with greater reason about the port of Havana. There are men very brave and nations essentially composed of heroes—in embryo at least. Of the same country as Braine is that Admiral Rodgers who required only 30 seconce to swallow the Numaneia.

The Cronista is satisfied with Attorney General Williams' decision, and says:—

Williams' decision, and says:-Williams' decision, and says:—

This opinion has not surprised us, because we knew that with such conclusive proofs in the case as were in possession of the Spanish authorities here it must come about; but what will surprise any one less informed than we are of everything that passes in this shameful transaction is that, with these proofs in our hands, we have consented to sacrifice our rights even to an international compact. And while the Virginius has not yet arrived in an American port it is declared, with insulting cynicism, that we have given in to unjust lumiliations and exactions.

LIBERAL CLUB.

Artificial Production of Rain-Lecture

by Mr. Edward Powers. Mr. Edward Powers, a well known civil engineer of Chicago, delivered a lecture last night at Plimpton Hall, before the Liberal Club, on "Artificial Production of Rain." The following are the main conclusions of the speaker:-

ton Hall, before the Liberal Ciub, on "artificial Production of Rain." The following are the main conclusions of the speager:—

He has examined a large number of cases of rain following battles, from which he deduces the following approximate conclusions, viz.—That alt great battles in which much artiliery is used are followed very soon by rain. That about 60 per cent of all battles and bombardments of importance are followed by rain within the first 48 hours after the beginning of the heavy firing. That about 50 per cent are so followed within the first 24 hours; whereas, on an average, only 32 per cent would be followed by rain within that time if the battles had no induence in bringing ft, this percentage being calculated from the average number of rainy days in the year when there are no battles. That the rains following great battles are generally very beavy, also that rains following other engagements than great battles, in which much artillery is used, are heavy. That rain follows battles fought in fall and winter as well as in spring and summer. That the same thing occurs in the dry season in Mexico, as well as in the United States and Europe. That heavy rain follows great battles fought in at time of drought, and that the rains following that are usually accompanied with thunder and lightning. Mr. Power, in stating the above conclusions, gave many interesting lacts in illustration. The theory by which he accounts for the assumed production of rain by battles or artillery firing, may be briefly stated as follows:—Rain, according to the commonly accepted theory, is caused by the union of two bodies of air, one of which is warmer than the other, and both sarurated with aqueous vapor. When two such bodies of air are mixed together they cannot, when mixed, contain as much vapor as they did before. This follows from the principle that warm are is capable of containing more vapor transes and diminishes in a much greater ratio than the temperature. Now, there must be very explanation, which is original with hi

on the path of the current.

Mr. Powers thinks that some experiments ought to be made to determine if we cannot as well produce those motions in the upper air which lead to ram as to watch for their production by natural causes and foretell their approach, as is now done by the signal service of the army.

A lively discussion ensued after the reading of this lecture, after which the meeting tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Powers and adjourned.

YACHTING NOTES.

The Bayonne Yacht Club held its regular monthly meeting on the 23d inst. at No. 72 Beaver street. It was an occasion of more than ordinary interest, as the several prizes won at the autumn regatta September 16, were distributed among the owners of the fortunate boats. The following list gives

full particulars:—
Qui Vive, Thomas Clapham, Bayonne Yachs Club-Club prize, large and elegant music box. Elizabeth, Commodore Tynen, Stapleton Yacht Ciub-Union prize, handsome large French bronze

Jeannette, Commodore Pearson, Bayonne Yacht

Club-Club prize, elegant music box. Ecuipse, Captain McKinstry, Pavonia Yacht Club-Union prize, silver tea set, consisting of ave pieces and salver, all handsomely engraved.

Idle Hour, Thomas Taylor, Bayonne Yacht ClubClub prize, silver set, consisting of water pitcher,
gobiets, slop bowl and salver, all handsomely en-

goblets, slop bowl and salver, all handsomely engraved.

Joe Saunders, Frank Bates, Long Island Yacht Club—Union prize, large silver urn for ice water, clegantly engraved.

Hayone, Mr. P. McGlehan, Bayonne Yacht Club—Prize won at regatta of the club, August, 1869.

Following the presentation of the prizes the members gat down to a bountiful collation, and William T. Lee, John M. Sawyer, George Bunning and others responded to appropriate toasts. During the evening Captain G. A. Beling presented Joseph Elsworth with a handsome oil painting representing the last race of the Meta with the Vision. Mr. C. C. Hough, President of the club, gave the painting to "Captain Joe," and the latter teclingly responded. The meeting was a grand success.

DEATH OF EDWARD SHERIDAN.

Mr. Edward Sheridan, who was for 35 years connected with this paper in the capacity of a pressman, died at his residence, in this city, on Christmas Day. Mr. Sheridan was a native of the county of Cavan, Ireland, and was in the sixty-sixth year of Cavan, freialid, and was in the Sixty-Sixty year of his age. He was the oldest pressman in this city, and was known and liked by all the members of his craft. His luneral will take place this morning, when a requiem high mass will be ceiebrated at the Church of the Nativity, on Second avenue.

KILLED WITH POISON.

Coroner Herrman yesterday was called to No. 1,480 Second avenue to hold an inquest on the body of Philip Gaynor, a man 35 years of age, whose of Philip Gaynor, a man 30 years of age, whose death is supposed to have been caused by swallowing a quantity of laudanum with suicidal intent, The motive for the act will appear during the investigation. Deceased, who was a hackman in comfortable circumstances, had been drinking to

SUPERSEDEAS IN A MURDER CASE. CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26, 1873.

Three Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois have united in granting a writ of supersedeas in the case of Chris Rafferty, who was to have been hanged to-day at Waukegan, under the sentence upon his third conviction for the murder of Police-man O'Meara, in this city.

A MURDER NEAR BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1873.

Joseph Galvin, 27 years old, was killed yester day at Wakefield, near Boston, by John Dohertyaged 21, in a drunken street fight, in which several roughs were engaged.