NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1873 .- WITH SUPPLEMENT,

OUR WATER SUPPLY. How to Provide Against New York Suffering the Fate of Chicago or Boston.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT AND RESERVOIR.

The Resources and Requirements of the Fire Department-Present and Prospective Supply of Water-How to Meet All Emergencies-Novel Suggestions and Recommendations.

During the late excitement in both public and rivate circles regarding the capacity of the resersary for use in extinguishing fires, however great their magnitude, and for all other purposes for which New York requires it at all as, it will be remembered there were scores of suggestions embodying all character of practiable and impracticable ideas. At that time the te Board of Aldermen passed a resolution and appointed a committee to ascertain the most feasible way to remedy any delect in our water supply, of ich Alderman Conover was chairman. In the course of their inquiries the matter was submitted to Mr. Charles H. Haswell, consulting and superining engineer, who, as requested, in due time gave his views thereon, which will be found ap-pended. The Department of Public Works and the marine and fire underwriters of the city have ex-pressed their satisfactory approval of the sugges-tions contained in the letter :--

First-The capacity of the sources and of the reservoirs of the Croton Aqueduct to furnish the necessary supply of water at all seasons and under all probable contin-gencies for the requirements of our citizens and for the

s for the requirements of our citizens and for the mishing of fires? ad-The resources of the Fire Department, and the ity of its engines to project water in such a volume o such an elevation as the number, extent and t of our buildings require, and what is required

-Are the inter-connecting or service pipes of the Aqueauct of sufficient capacity to furnish a full of water to fire engines in any of the streets not

Groton Aquesiuct of sufficient capacity to furnish a full supply of watter to fire engines in any of the surcets not inversed by a main ' Fourth-li the cost of an unlimited supply of a great yelume of watter at a fire, even after its extension has been arrested, would not be ultimately compensated for, in the facility and efficiency by which the further de-struction of merchandise and paper securities exposed in fired buildings would be arrested ? FVA-li the present supply of water is not equal to the present and prospecifier equipments, in what manner can this deficiency be best supplied ? Referring to these points, then, and in their order of consideration, further submit:--cutoron Aquestor AND RESERVOIR.

The water shed of the Croten kided by the completion of the storage reservoirs now in progress of construction, is aftirmed by the present head of that department to be fully adequate to its demands for a long period of time; and the storage reservoirs now in progress of construction. The norder that I hold this point to be satisfactorily met. The only points, then, to be considered are, in what an order that I hold this point to be satisfactorily met. The only points, then, to be considered are, in what amore rand to what extent are the instruments of recep-tion and or mater attent of point and the bead of destroyed; and, independent of pointar Violence or the act of a national enemy, they are confined to the washing away or the destruction of the dam at the head of the mains at its outies. An arrest of supply, either in consequence of prolonged coid or dry weather, is met by the mains at its outies. An arrest of supply, either in consequence of prolonged coid or dry weather, is met by the number and voitume of the storage reservoirs. How har, then, and to what exit at these possible con-tingencies of weathing away and distription of the aque

number and volume of the storage reservoirs. low isr, then, and to what ext. in these possible con-gencies of washing away and disruption of the aque-et and mains are worthy of consideration and action, matter which can be best considered by the heads of nets under whose direction their c ade, and who are cognizant of their c ks; and as to the risk of destruc nce, &c., your committee is better o and their risks; and as its committee is better quantum popular violence, &c. your committee is better quantum to indge of than i arm. But, inamuch as all these risks to indge of than i arm. But, inamuch as all these risks and each and all are possible, I consider, in view of axist, and each and all are possible, I consider, in view of axist, and each and all are possible. I consider, in view of axist, and each and all are possible. I consider, in view of Informed of all whether the decision should be upon, having in view the decision of in what and to what existin a full supply of water should ded to our clisens in the event of an extended con-n at any time and under any possible contin-

the supply of waker for the estinguishing of fires at this is almost exclusively obtained from the distrib-ing pipes of the Croton Reservoir: and, in consequence he denicency of capacity of the mains rauning length-e of the city, the head of the supply is reduced from ut one hundred foct at the reservoir in Central Fark runn fity to forty dve fect at the Battery. occurs, however, that the present Commissioner of bic Works is so fully aware of the long-existing and splicable delay in meeting this loss of head, that he is

rretically and persistently constructing the necessary ditions to the mains, whereby the capacity of its reser ir will be fully utilized at all points between it and the

additions to the mains, whereby the capacity of its reser-voir will be fully utilized at all points between it and the southern portion of the city. It appears, therefore, that the full capacity of the Cro-ton Aqueduct will be soon developed within the area of its distribution, at clevations ranging from 100 feet above tide level at the reservoir to seventy-live feet at the Bat-tery, the latter elevation an unavoidable result of the loss of velocity consequent upon the passage of the water through five miles of pipes. By attachment, however, to these mains one of our first class fire engines can obtain these mains one of our first class fire engines can obtain a supply or water which it can project in an unbroken stream one and a half inches in diamet *j*: (a stream of water that is broken and diffused as spiray is not here ponsidered) to an elevation of L20 feet, which is the gene-ral limit of their capacity. needions of our service pipes were any when the be event of an arrest of the Groton water; and ulity would be limited to their necessarily re-to capacities, their persition being sundy that of a rof small reservoirs at a level involving their in a grots imajority of sames, to be elevated by the drawing their supply therefore

warms range through those condi-tes alike to cisterns or reserv-uid be confined to the Wo -say art, and thence through Centre and irrects-ior the reason that they, in details of matic arrangement, whereby the water at ord-th tide could be retained and that of the prece-discharged, must necessarily be scatted below ithe tide level, and, as a consequence, water could be from them only by an engine, and, as that could be the state and, as a consequence.

only be effectually done at elevations under twenty five feet, the area of this supply would be much restricted. A retary ready of water could be obtained from the rivers bordering our gity by the aid of these beats; provided they were fitted with pumps and hose of appropriate capacity and inguit. As they are at present fitted, their operation would be confined to such only as have steam pumps, the number of which at this time is but about two-thirds of the whole; and of this number but about two-thirds of the whole; and of this number but about two-thirds of the whole; and of this number but about two-thirds of the whole; and of this number but about two-thirds of the such capacity as would render this operation of any utility; added to which their operation trom their insufficiency of power and the consequent insufficient volume of the stream of water mediately bordering upon our rivers.

Consequent insufficient volume of the stream of waigh they could project would be restricted to localities im-mediately bordering upon our rivers. Reservoir of sufficient capacity, located upon the western crest of the island-easy in the vicinity of 106th street and Eighth avenue, and within the area of the fentral Fark-supplied with water from the North River and from a number of wells sunk in the neighboring low groonds, distributing its supply through mains running all the avenues but these bordering upon the rivers, and through the principal streets between them, as Broad-way, below Fourteenth street, the Sowery, Grand, East Broadway, Chatham, Milliam, Pearl, Broad, Church, Canai, Hindson and Bleecker streets, would be practicable of construction and of operation, and at a cost of con-struction and maintenance that would be pushing by the scenity that it would afford to protecting our city run the rawage of a very extended conflagration. An essential advantage by such a design would be that of sin not only affording a tuil supply of water, but that its would in runsh it at a head equal to the projection of the sci fair of allowing a tuil supply of water, but that is upon shift in the leven their use would not be in-tigpen shift in the elevenest submitted, I am of the control with the elevenest submitted, I am of the control with the contents submitted, I am of the contents.

ng then, the elements submitted, I am of th

pinion := Pirst-That the sounces and capacities of the Croto aqueduct, its storage and distributing reservoirs, if pre-served intact, are of solidiolan capacity to meet all pre-ent, and for a long time, prospective demands upo

ad-That the capacity of the encines of our Fir timeat to project a sufficient stream of water is un to occasional demands, and that, as an indispen-sonsequence, the Department should be forthwill led by at least ten engines of a unch increase-tly. furnishing streams of fully two inches i artiment to provide the partment should be consequence, the Department should be alled by at least ten engines of a much alled by at least ten engines of a fully two builts are an article and an article article article article and a statement of the statement o

capacity, farmishing streams of fully two inches in diameter, with how of corresponding capacity. Third—That the insufficiency of the infer connecting service pipes of the Croton aquedact will be greatly rem-edied by the compaction of the auxiliary mains how in progress of being land, and by the attachment thereto of the necessary numer of hydranis; and that if it should occur that this addition to the supply of water should prove to be lusufficient in some localities, that the Depart-ment under which these constructions are cared for is fully equal to r. medy the detect and sensibly alive to the importance of its action.

rbance of its action. r/h-That the advantages to be derived by an unlim-supply of either fresh or sait water, in the design rung merchandise and securities, and in the relief f fremen, would go far to compensate the cost of in-

A needed, would go far to compensate the cost of influction of such supply. (A-The inasmuch as it is possible that a contingency for the cost of th

for your body to consider m what manner the result of such a contingency could be best met and the conse-quences averted. Stath-That an effective manner of meeting the require-ments for a supply of water, in the event of an arress of the flow of the Ordon in our streets, both for the purpose of extinguishing fires and supplying our citizens, while the necessary supply is being restored, is to erest a num-ber of elevated cisterns or reservoirs, capable of main-est locations of the city, and that they be supplied by the periodical excesses of flow of the Croton and by steam engines drawing water from a well, with galleries for supply radiating therefrom, under the structures sup-porting the reservoirs. The result of such a method would not only provide a full supply of water at all times for fires, but sach of these reservoirs, having a diameter of sup suitary. Which, added to that drawin from the weila, would aford a very material supply upon any dis-arrangement of the flow of the Ortor under the restric-tions of consumption imperative of enforcement upon

Wolld, would allord a very material supply upon any dis-arrangement of the flow of the Croton. Inder the restric-tions of consumption imperative of enforcement upon such a contingency, and the structures necessary to support these reservoirs could be occupied below as en-gine, hose and ladder houses. Scenah-That the necessary supply of water to deluge free merchandise would be very materially, if not fully, furnished by the construction and operation of two light-aragint propeller steamers, each with a capacity le sup-ply a suream of water six inches in dismeter, which could be projected through hose a distance or at least two thou-sand fact, whereby seven of our fire engines, of the pre-sent capacity, could be supplied by each of these vessels; they to be stationed, one is each river, ready at all times to operate, either in the city or upon shipping, either at a fire in this or at a neighboring city or at anchor in the stream; added to which, their engines could be applied to the pumping out of sinking vessels. "Finally, that the lerry companies running ferryboats from this city to Brooking, Jersey City and Hoboken should be required, under proper, provisions as to the cost of construction and maintenance, to provide a cr-ein number of their boats with pinnaps of such dimen-

an this city to prockin, Jersey City and Hotoken ould be required, under proper provisions as to the st of construction and maintenance, to provide a cer-in number of their beats with pumps of such dimen-ns as would require the full capacity of their stean diers to operate them, and to have a their farry house to all corresponding capacity and length, whereby to all contrasting surges of much would be attain to all an angiting surges of much would be attain

able, but it would be prompty the bollers of these ferry. The average capacity of the bollers of these ferry-boats is equal to the operation of a pump eighteen inchese in diameter, thirty-inch stroke and a discharge of 2,000 gallons of water per minute at an elevation, or its equiva-lent in pressure, of 200 feet, furnishing a supply for six streams of two inches in diameter, the cost of all of streams of two inches in diameter, the cost of which would be very inconsiderable compared benefits and the security to be derived therefrom

I am, respectfully, yours, &c., D. D. CONOVER, Esq. Chairman of Committee of Bom of Aldermen.

GONE TO HER GRAVE.

Loss of the Henrietta-Cast Away Near Honduras-History of the Famous

Yacht. Private advices from the Governor of the Bay of

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Fancy Prices and Intrinsic Values-Divided Opinions-The Largest Sales of the Week-City Soil at Enormous Prices-Appreciation of Values of Biverside Park Lots-The Taxation of Mortgages-Prospects of

a Reform-The Plaints of Oppressed Capital-The Ann Street Widening-Sales to Come Off This Week.

Another week has passed and the expected general activity in real estate circles has not arrived. We allude to a combined movement in sales at auction as well as on private terms. Our quotations during the week demonstrated a lively state of the market, compared with previou weeks, but the transactions were spasand fitful. Still there exists modic to complain among brokers and dealers as to business, and while property on the market is very scarce, the prices realized there for are correspondingly large. The real estate transactions of the city must by no means be judged by the daily reports of sales published as accruing on the Real Estate Exchange or those few made public by a few brokers. The only way to ascertain the immensity of this traffic is by inquiry and inspection at the Register's office, where every negotiation has to be duly recorded. A few important sales took place last week, but

derived only an importance from the high prices obtained. In one instance projected improvements near by were discounted and the seiling price put up to more than, it would seem, such property can possibly be worth. The sale of two houses and ots on-the southwest corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-third street, noticed in this column a fer days ago, which was reported at \$165,000, has caused the liveliest excitement in real estate cir cles. Opinions on the intrinsic value of this property are divided, and, as no two individuals agree on the subject, we have no desire to advance any further comments upon the transaction, and only nope that the purchaser has obtained a bar-

only hope that the purchaser has obtained a bar-gain. The last mentioned was the largest sale effected during the week. The next one in importance was one only effected late on Saturday aiternoon, of west side property in the vicinity of the Riverside street, sold to Mr. Philip G. Weaver, one of our heaviest operators in real estate, a piot of ground, comprising fourteen lots, for \$117,000, to wit:--One lot on the northwest corner of Seventy-second street and West End (or Eleventh) avenue, 2:2-10x 100 feet; six lots adjoining on the avenue, each street and West End (or Eleventh) avenue, 2:2-10x 100 feet; and three lots, each on Seventy-second 100 feet; and three lots, 204 4:10 feet front on West End avenue, by 175 feet on each of the side streets. The location of this land is the finest above Thirty-fourth street. Situated, as is part of it, on what is to be the finest avenne on the west side, for which active preparations are making to complete the projected improvements, such as planting trees, &c., and the other on a 100 foot street which at the west end is to form the lower entrance of the Riverside Fark, and at the east is the bock commissioners have decided to construct a pier at the foot of Seventy Second street, which at the three the foot of seventy second street to accommodate a line of steamers to piy on the Hudson river next Summer for the east the bock commissioners have decided to street to accommodate a line of steamers to piy on the Hudson river next Summer for the secon-modation of residents uptown. According to the prices paid for surrounding property Mr. Weaver's purchase may be considered very reasonable. The of the most interesting as well as exciting the was targened by upwarks of ive thousand citatens, among them some of our wealthiest in-habitans. It is no more than just that such a hindrance gain. The last mentioned was the largest sale effected

therefore drives investments into United States and state stocks, which by law are exempt from taxation, notwithistanding morgages on real es-tate are considered by investors as the preferable security. It operates injuriously on moneys in trust for widows and orphans, whose funds gener-ally have to be thus invested. After paying the tax a very low rate of interest remans. Parties holding mortgages are taxed on the full amount thereof, while the real estate is seldom assessed or taxed more than one third or one-half its value. Thus A and B own two houses adjoining, in all respects alike and of equal value, say \$10,000. A's house is mortgaged for \$5,000, B's is free and unencumbered. Each house is valued on the assessor's books at \$5,000; each pays two and a half per cent on that valua-tion, or \$125; but the party who holds A's mort-gage has to pay \$125 aiso. Hence A's house extunally pays \$250, while B is only assessed \$125. If A's montent was given as while B is only assessed \$125. If A's each pays two and a haif per cent on that valuation, or \$125; but the party woo holds A's mortgage has to pay \$125 arso. Hence A's house actually pay \$250, while B is only assessed \$125. If A's mottage was given as part of the purchase consideration, the holder desires to sell it, in order to secure taxation. Capitalists and institutions who have money to invest preier to outy succ mortgages having from three to five years to run cannot be sold or more than ten per cent to fidee.
The secure taxation. Capitalists and institutions who have money to invest preier to outy succ mortgages having from three to five years to run cannot be sold or more than ten per cent to fidee.
The secure result grout on the case of the years to run cannot be sold or more than ten per cent to fidee.
The result of the city altogether, and but a main proportion thereof was replaced by the induced by the securities for particles from parties from merse such securities from parties that their Legislature repeated the law for all found on their sector the sold or fixed by their states the their Legislature repeated the law for all found range all range and the securities from parties the sold of the city altogether, and but a fixed on the salo fing. New York State; consequently and rapid advance of suburban realized on their state sold in the subset of our own capital as the properties and the business operations. If merses the another suburban realized in the subset of the suburban realized in the subject; but the beam of the subject. The set of the repeat of this noxious statute are now all be invested in mortgages which are specially in the subject; but the box which to base the subject is but the subject with the subject is but the subject. The subject is but the all subjects is the related in the subject is the reading the bort of the city is upper the subject. The subject is but the subject is but

NEW NOVELS.

"Kentucky's Love, or Roughing it Around Paris," is a new book by Edward King, just published by Lee and Shepard. In substance it is the story of Lee and Shepard. In substance it is the story of the adventures of some American artists in the Prossian lines during the siege of Paris. The tale is long drawn out, but there are some exquisite passages in the little book which make it a very good volume for a dull afternoon or an hour in a railway car.

"The Sacred Gospels of Arabula," by Andrew Jackson Davis, the New Jersey seer, and published by William White & Co., Boston, is a new collection of "wise words" from the "inspirations of original saints." Arabula is a name for the Christ adopted by the unorthodox who believe in God, and the "original saints" of the New Jersey prophet include many modern thinkers, as well as the writers of the Vedas, the Zend-Avesta, and the writings Menu, Confuc us and Syrus the Syrian. Mr. Davis "St. John" is Whittier, the "beloved poet-prophet" of New England; his "St. Theodore" i Theodore Parker: his "St. Octavins" the Rev. O. R. Frothingham, of this city; his "St. Emma," as a matter of course, is Emma Hardinge; his "St. Ralpa" is Mr. Emerson, "one of the inspired Spiritualists of this century;" his "St. Lotta" is not, we presume, the pretty little actress; and beside these he has other saints who have attracted at tention by their utterances. The book is a collection of platitudes, big with sound and without

meaning, and consequently it was hardly fair that Seer Davis should subject his inspired Spiritualists to so severe a test. Even Mr. Emerson seems very small in intellectual gifts when judged from the platitudes of his saintship. There are some things which are exceedingly funny, and "Treason at Home," a novel, by Mrs. Greenough, is among them. We are told on the

title page that the "authoress" is a fushionable as well as a literary lady, moving in the most aristo cratic circles. We are further told that the principal character in the story is Lady Tremyss, the whole action of the tale tending to raise the veil from her former life and to discover the motives which actuated her, and at the same time, with a spirit of contradiction which is delicious, these dark secrets of her character and career remain concealed to the close. Alter this it is only necessary to add that the publishers assure us it is a capital story, admirably written, and that the "authoress" tells us of a combat where all the forces were superior on the side of the weaker

party. "Little Hodge," by the author of "Ginx's Baby." published by Dodd & Mead, is like Mr. Jenkins' first work, a satire on the English method of caring for the poor. The administration of the Poor Laws is the subject which in this volume most engages his satiric pen. Though failing below the previous work in both power and interest, it is exceedingly suggestive of the rock upon which English society will split, and may be read with pleasure and profit by all who take an interest in the labor question. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have just published "The Lost Found," by the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., of the Tabernacle church, at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. The volume contains four discourses or essays on the Prodigal Son, and one each on the Scriptural illustrations of the lost sheep and the lost coin. Dr. Taylor writes a singu-larly pure style of English, and his book will make excellent Sunday reading.

"The Treasure of the Seas," published by Lee & Shepard, is a new book for boys by Professor De Mille. The tale is the story of the adventures of some boys who cruised among the islands of Ma-hone Bay in search of the treasure which Captain Kidd was supposed to have brought from the Spanish Main and buried in Nova Scotia. The objection to books of this kind is that they conceal, rather than tell the stories they are intended to relate, and, while this one does not differ from the rest, young readers generally will find it inter-

"Man is Love" is the awkward title of an Ameri can story published for the author by J. B. Lippin cott & Co. It is written in a heavy and forbidding style, and it is full of truisms and platitudes which the author regards as a substitute for "leannes and emptiness." Who the author is we are not told.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

COLERIDGE was a man of infinite title pages. He projected a hundred works, without ever completing one. History, philosophy, poetry, criticism, biography-his fertile brain was forever teeming with new volumes, which never got beyond the announcement. The titles of the works he meditated, but never executed, would fill a large WHEN NECKER, in 1781, published his celebrated "Compte Rendu," a report on French finances, the eagerness to obtain it was unparalleled. Six thousand copies were sold the first day, and two presses were kept at work to supply the demand. Madame De Staël (Necker's daughter) says that 80,000 copies were sold. Think of one of Mr. Boutwell's finance reports being in such ravenous

precious stones. The part of the book treating of mineralogy is not of much importance in itself, but the useful information the volume contains on the special topic of gems commends it to the class to whom it a "SOPHIE SPARKLE" (Mrs. Jennie E. Hicks), whose

Saratoga letters and sketches have been very read able and piquant, is at present engaged in writing a book entitled "Saratoga Sketches."

ART MATTERS.

MR. R. E. MOORE.

Several new paintings of interest, as well as a large number of old ones, adorn the art rooms of Mr. R. E. Moore, 31 Union-square. Mr. Moore has a reputation as an expert, and belongs among the very lew professional workers in art in this city who coufine the power to execute in more than one department of art with Catholic sympathies and a compret.ensive taste. Among his newer ac-

ple trees in blossom and abounding in delicious greens,

An "Autumn Scene," by the same artist, full of tenderness and sombreness, and deserving, perhaps, to be regarded as among the higher exponents of Mr. Hart's expressional power.

Two water colors by Bellows. One of them rep resents "Bogharsh church, Kent." The glimpses of the old church between the foliage reveal much delicate color, and the picture is informed with sweet and tender feeling, without being deficient in breadth.

C. H. Gifford, the New Bedford artist, is a composition that represents the sea breaking over a rocky beach. The sparkle and buoyant dance of the spray and the motion of the water are grateful evidences of what can be effected by a well endowed artist, unshackled by too strong a preference for and too long a seclusion in the

Wyant has several pictures. Among the strongest is a landscape painted entirely with the palette-knife and possessed of unusual vitality. The atmospheric effect is beautifully soft and tender, and the picture has the advantage of sustaining the glare of gaslight without any of that glaze which frequently hurts admirable efforts of more celebrated artists.

There are several of Brevoort's rich and sober compositions. A sale of some of this artist's pictures is to be held at 31 Union square in about two weeks. More than one of those there at present contains pleasant indications of his skill as a draughtsman. Mr. Blackman is a young artist whose promise is excellent because his performance is already good. His latest work is "Eagle Cliff, Profile Lake, White Mountains." Its principal merit is its strong vitality.

George Innes has several works, one of which George inness has several works, one of which, though evidently a hastly painted sketch, is lavish in the potentialities of the artist which it makes visible. Trifle though it may be considered by many, it is full of grasp and power. H. A. Elkins, the Chicago artist, the admirer, one might almost say follower, of Elerstadt, has a painting of "Mount Hood," stronger and more vital than many of Mr. Elkins' more ambitious and nonplar efforts

popular efforts. "Ohio Beeches," by C. Ford, another Chicago artist, though betraying various degrees of crude-ness, is too evidently an earnest struggle in the rigut direction to pass without notice.

ness, is too evidently an earnest struggle in the right direction to pass without notice. GOUPT's. A picture entitled "On the Wissahickon," by W. A picture of the picture second street. The Wassahickon is more known to New Yorkers through the erotic novels of the late George Lip-pard, than through the inspirations which find spech upon the carvas. Mr. Richards has repro-duced one of tais locality's most picture-sque aspects without any of the factitous romance manufactured by Lippard and the dime novel spect without any of the factitous romance manufacture by Lippard and the dime novel ing itself through the bush and afluent foliage, is represented amid the slumberous silver of a Sum-mer day. There is much elaborate painting in the presented amid the cluber to face softness and re-moteness, is finely imitated. The acropeung of bused and faded leaves, yielding and sodden, on throse dead-leaf pathways with which all well-throse dead-leaf pathways with which all well-throse dead-leaf pathways with which all well-throse dead-leaf pathways with which all so some new water colors by the same artist, one of which, a sea view, is particularly commendable is some new water colors by the same artist, one of through the most powerul as well as delicate which have yet leit Richard's brush. Couplin has also some new water colors by the same artist, one of through the most powerul as well as delicate which have yet leit Richard's brush. Couplin has also some new water colors by the same artist, one of through the most powerul as the informediable of the have yet leit Richard's brush. Coupling and solder of the have yet leit Richard's brush. Coupling and solder of the have bead would a the the most po

Its truth. **MRS. DE R. HAZARD.** At No. 50 Union place, at the intersection of Sev-entcenth street and Fourth avenue, may be found the rooms occupied by some statuary by Mrs. de H. Hazard. The rooms will be thrown open daring the present week and the public be allowed the opportunity of inspecting the works of a lady who, in addition to her skill in sculpture, is notable for her general accomplishments. The works are not very numerous, but all of them are interesting, and one or two exceptionally admirable. There are two companion figures, "summer" is that the other half of the quartet of which they constitute one half has never yet been begun, but has only formed matter for anticipation. Mrs. MRS. DE H. HAZARD. constitute one half has never yet been begun, but has only formed matter for anticipation. Mrs. Hazard is foreign by birth, and has had all the dynatages which study under the best scriptors can conter. The progress site has made is visible in the conspicuous advancement in force and subtlety from the "Rustic Felicity" of her earlier ambition to the "I Am Leit Alone" of her maturer chiscl. The first mentioned figure, representing a rural maiden, is stiff and constrained, compared with the ease and naturalness, the grace and the ex-pression of the last. The "I Am Leit Alone" (which Mirs. Hazard wisely thinks of altering to "Atom-dored"), describes a mother with her two chi-dren a Rachel, bereaved of all but her little ones. There are many elaborately wrought details in this group, patiently, conscientiously and artistically performed, subservient to the general sentiment and treatment, and never so obtruding as to in-finge upon essentials. The hard cristoin marble is work in, and slow as is the execution it permits of, has the advantage of being warmer than a less inducated kind. Mrs. Hazard also has a mumber of clevely executed marble metallions, among which are two representing the future Queen of tay. We shall return to the scultor and her work again. "The Village Hampden" had scarcely left Mr.

CUBA.

Spanish Press Comments on the Herald's Special Report of the Progress of the War.

What Spaniards in New York Write Concerning Cur Commissioner.

Proposition for the Propounding of Grave Personal Queries-Martial Law Power Against Foreigners-Suspects and Liberators from St. Domingo-Battle Field Telegrams Describing Scenes of Blood-American Tonrists Seeing the Sights.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1873.

The Diario de la Marina has at last finished the task of reviewing Mr. Henderson's report, published in the HEBALD of the 19th ultimo. The Diario, in a series of eight leading editorials, has put about fourteen columns of argument, and before finishing confessed that the task was becoming irksome. As is natural to suppose, the *Diaria* pleaded its own cause with all the data pleaded its own cause with all the *finesse* and logicy its chief editor is capable of, and which have estab-lished for him a well earned reputation. The last article on the subject refers to Henderson's general conclusions and declares that, notwithstand-ing the narrator's evident partiality, his sympathy. towards the insurgents and his endeavor to show their brightest side, he has been unable to give any probability of their final triumph. The Diario puts forward its own version of the situation of affairs, in Cuba, which is also the generally received Spanish opinion, and which it asserts Mr. Henderson presented in his report. The paper writes as fol-

In the Island of Cuba there are about eight hundred In the island of Cuba there are about eight hundred thousand while and six hundred thousand black popula-tion, while there are about three thousand whites and mine thousand blacks in arms-taking the figures Cespeden gave to Mr. Henderson-and these, availing themselves of their mountain fastnesses and dense forests, lie in am-bush to attack their opponents, the i.val spanish soldiers, and then fiee, antil another opportunity occurs for the ex-ercise of their peculiar tactics. More or less numerous-bands of their peculiar tactics. More or less numerous-bands of their peculiar tactics this are applied the terms of "Liberating Army." Republic of Cuba" and "indepen-dent government," although common sense denies them any of these tiles.

lows:-

The Diario adopts the number of 12,000 rebels from Cespedes' report, but asserts that even this number is entirely imaginary. "There is no liberating army," it declares, "no independent govern-ment, no republic," and a meritorious work would be the disappearance of these 12.000, 8.000, 6.000 or 8,000 rebels who are damaging the interests of

1,400,000 loyal inhabitants, O'KELLY'S SPECIAL COMMISSION COMMENTED UPON. The New York correspondents of the Havana ournals are in a terrible state of wrath about the HERALD having dared to send a second commission to this island. The correspondent of the Diario, Voz du Cuba and Juan Paloma, who writes under three noms de plume, has, as he supposes, gathered correct information regarding Mr. O'Kelly and his mission, calls him a number of "pet" names, to which, no doubt, the HERALD combinistioner at the plume, has, as he supposes. The suppose of th three noms de plume, has, as he supposes, gathered correct information regarding Mr. O'Kelly and his

diers or voluntéers? But what should occur if any of these supposi-tions should take place? "Nothing," adds the Constancia. "Affairs would take their usual course, and peace between Spain and the United States still be preserved." RUNORED LANDING OF LINERATORS. RUNORED LANDING OF LINERATORS. Thom is have been rice the past, week regarding the reported landing of an expedition of arms and memuniton in the Easter Department, in the neighborhood of Guantanamo, on the Caney River, If was reported that the expedition was sent from the island of St. Domingo in a large schooner armed with two guns. The Diario has authorita-tively denied the truth of the runnors, declaring that the most careful examination proves tho have been rice to the contradiction, however, has no weight in public opinion, as former expe-functs moke there is also some fire. BULLETINS FROM THE FIELDS OF BATT. The thest telegrams from the insurrectionary districts giving the lafest reports of operations stato inte jurisdiction of Santi Expiritu, iet in with the margent band of 2esus Diaz, which it disperfed atter killing two mee. Following them up, at Pare-dones another meeting occurred, with the loss of moter insurgent and a prisoner, who declared that there of his party had been wounded in the prions engagement. A teleration Frincipe announces sev-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

bonsidered) to an elevation of L20 nect, which is the general limit of their capacity.
 mstourges, CAACITY AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE FILE DEPARTMENT.
 The resources of the Fire Department are restricted to obtaining water irom the normal head of the Croton Reservoir or from 1000 to 75 feet, and from the rivers bordering our city: the expacity of it is confided to a projection to an elevation of 127 feet, and the requirements of it are, that it can not only summarily arrestwhe progress of a fire, but the confusition on early and that it can meet occasions alke to those occurring here in the years 1855 and 1845, and lately in the confusition of necessary great number of from one to one or more streams of water of from one to one and a hali inches in diameter against the outling when extensively fired within, is a wate of time and water; and when the height and character of construction of a very great number of our buildings are considered—some of the instruments of our Fire Departments of the surching a structures, when the height and character of construction of a very great number of our buildings are considered—some of the instruments of our Fire Departments of the surching to exceed the instructures of the order within for exposed to the famules of our buildings are construction to the instructures of unaption of the reach of the structures are of the structures are of the nore building when extend us water, buildings are construction or the families to the structure are not to be reached us water, building water in a consequence of the risk to like by a strateging the structure are not construction for early fagstaff.
 Were the order to extinguish such structures, when the invect, in consequence of the risk to like by a strate in the structure are not to be reached us water, building water, and water on structures are of the invect, and celling vary-ing from the to fate from the structure are not the building of the invect, when the rears of the structure are

and hence it is not sufficient to attain the horizontal dis-tance necessary to reach to the extreme end of the building. The urther requirements of our Fire Department, then, are ensured as a sufficient capacity to project a solid stream of water to the extreme height of any of our buildings, and also to be able to reach the entire length of our stores, even when restricted by ceilings or depths of stores of but ten feet or less in height. CROTON SERVICE FIRE. The urther requirements of the Fire De-partment it is authorizative stabilished that in some lo-catites the interconnecting pipes between the mains are of insufficient capacity to inruish a full supply of water to all the engines that occasions frequently require. This, although a seriors evel, is one that is being very effectu-ally remedied by the inroduction of the additional mains now in progress of being laid, whereby not only the required intercess in the supply of water will be utr-insited, but the oppertunity aftorded of increasing the number of bydramts or engine attachments. CRUMENTER SUPPLY of WATER. Is frequently occurs that, although the progress of a frested in the out of the original marks of the station of the to any that the combination of it, in commune of the start of and volume of water that will deluge the burning mass at once, is continued to a period that involves an increased and unnecessary loss. Further, this delay in the total ex-tinguishment of an period that involves an increased and unnecessary loss.

volume of water that will deluge the burning mass at once, is continued to a period that involves an increased and innecessary loss. Further, this delay in the total ex-tinguishment of a new is frequently added to by the insect-rity of the walks of a building, in consequence of its being improvidentials to a building, in consequence of its being improvidentials to a building, in consequence of its being improvidentials to a building, in consequence of its being improvidentials to a building, in consequence of its being from the small strains of out ongings where it is most re-remest of whereased projection with flectually mot by en-ferting a distance out in the adjoining atreet. PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE SUPPLY OF WATER AND REQUENTS.

Regarding the sufficiency of supply of the Croton water, man, at the sufficiency of supply of the Croton water, and at the sit wation of its attainable head, we have the nowledge of additional reservoirs heing constructed within the water-shed to additional and necessary mains a progress of being laid, and the assurance of the head i the bogartinent of Public Works that these works shall

In progress of being fail, and the tworks that here works shall of the beparament of Public Works that these works shall be prosecuted to an early completion. Assuming, then, that these works are completed, a full imply or water is secured to our city, unless the aque-duct or the reservoir at Central Fark should be empired by violence of man or the elements. It further occurs that having in view the late extensive comingrations that have visited some of our citics, the possibility that by occurrence or design several fires may exist at one time in discent parts of our city, where by the resources of the Fire bepartment would be so divided as to be readered unequal to the requirements of it, or that during extremely cold weather the water in the how of the fire onglings in free or rely, where here the the great fire of 1835, that our citizens have be-come aware that hey are not free from the occurrence of a collising and the and manuactures and in the loss of life, would as far exceed the result of any similar caisam-ity to this country as our city exceeds all others in popu-lation and tusinges.

Proceeding, then, upon the basis that an anxiliary sup-ply of water is necessary, not only to meet the possible failure of the Groton, or any of the occurrences before retered to, or of any possible cause, the question is pre-sented, How and in what manufor of detail can it best be

nervisited ? The various methods that have been proposed are:--Chaterns of Groton water; conduits of the water from our rivers, running transversely acress the city is resort to the steam pumps of our terryboards and river tugs, and a reservor or river water at the upper portion of the block with inspected the distribution. stand, with independent distribution. CISTERNS OF CROTON WATER. Such a system is quile practicable: their use, however, i

Islands mention the loss of the famous schooner Henrietta on the 16th December. She was bound from Ruatan, which island lies to the northwest ward of Cape Honduras, and is in latitude 16 deg. min. N, longitude 9 deg. 40 min. W (Washington). During a very heavy gale, which was encountered soon after leaving port, she was driven shore and totally wrecked. All her crew were saved. At the time of the disaster the Henrictta was engaged in the fruit trade, but she won the aurel garland of victory by defeating the celebrated yachts Vesta and Fleetwing in the great occan yacht race from New York to Cowes in 1866. She was built by Henry Steers, of Greenpoint, L. I., in 1862, from a model by Mr. William Tooker, and was 205 tons, 168 feet in length by 25 feet beam and 10 feet de, th of hold. She was fore and aft schooner rigged, and had a very deep Keel. The lines of this beantiful vessel were extremely fine, and have been very much copied in yachts of more modern construction. The cabin accommodations were spacious and handsome and her general appoint-ments could not be surpassed. During her stay at Cowes, at the termination of the occan yacht race, the Henrietta was visited by all the Enginsh yacht-ing celebrities and several memory of the royal analy, al of whom expressed their admiration of her elegant build. This first of the trans-tiantic yacht races was a very close one, as the champion craft only beat the Fleetwing by signt hours and filteen minutes, and the Vesta by nine hours forty-five minutes, Yachting men in all parts of the world will doubless deplore the loss of the stanch crait which gave such a stimu-iant and impetus to their favorite sport by bearing board and impetus to their favorite sport by bearing the fag of the New York club in trumph across the board of the stanch crait which gave such a stimu-te fag of the WAED DECEMPERADO GAGENE ocean yacht race from New York to Cowes in 1866.

A FIRST WARD DESPERADO CAGED.

Matthew O'Toole, a well known desperado of the First ward, was arraigned before Judge Hogan yes-terday on a charge of assault and battery on Dennis J. Driscoll, of 102 Cedar street. Late Saturday night Mr. Driscoll was going through the lower part of Greenwich street and got in a crowd where O'Toole was standing. He soon after missed his O'Toole was standing. He soon after missed his pocketbook, and, suspecting O'Toole, called on Officer Pierce to arrest him. The officer took O'Toole in charge, and Mr. Driscoll walked with him to the station house. On the way there O'Toole suddenly turned on Mr. Driscoll'a nose. The charge of larceny against the prisoner falled for want of sufficient proof yesterday, but Judge Hogan held him to answer under \$1,000 ball on the charge of assault. It is stated that O'Toole is one of the worst ruffians in the lewer part of the city, and is at present under \$2,000 ball ior two different charges of felonious assault. His career for years has been such that he has become a terror to the neighborhood in which he lives, and he generally escapes punishment on account of the four that his victims nave of him, and therefore their un-willingness to prosecute. villingness to prosecute.

A GOOD SUGGESTION-WILL SOMEBODY TRY IT?

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1878.

columns on superheated steam. This looks like another grand victory for the HERALD, in enlight ening engineers on this most important subject, for I do believe that 999 engineers out of every 1,000 I do believe that 999 engineers out of every 1,000 read the HERALD, and will, I am certain, highly appreciate this discussion, although the subject has aircady been mixed up considerably by Measrs. Van De Weyde, Phimpton, Wiard, Mc Spedon and others. So humble engineers like myself must be content with the old proverb, "When doctors disagree," &c. The suggestion of Mr. McSpedon in procuring a ball for a fecture and discussion for those parties who are most in-terested is a very good one, but I fear a long way off. In the mean time I would suggest a practical experiment, to will-go where those heaters are terested is a very good one, but I fear a long we off. In the mean time I would suggest a practice experiment, to wit-go where those heaters as employed, bank the fires, but everything in co dition, as things were the hight of the fire i Barnum's, then insert a thermometer in the pipe and ascertain what temperature is containe therein. I hardly expect 400 degrees, which equal to 240 pounds pressure, especially when ther is pipe ten to 200 feet away iron bolier. Condensi tion must fake place. YOUNG ENGINEER

\$12.00

18.20 s. O. s. house (unfinished) and lot, n. s. 59th st. 173.4 ft. c. Madison av., lot 16 Salaus, A. No. s. O. s. house (unfinished) and lot, n. s. 58th st. 223.4 ft. c. Madison av., lot 16.5x100.5. Alexander Thain. 17.50 s. O. s. house (unfinished) and lot, n. s. 59th st., 28.5 ft. c. Madison av., lot 16.8x100.5. Joseph Thompson 17,50 s. O.s. house (unfinished) and lot, n. s. 59th st., 190 ft. e. Madison av., lot 16.8x100.5. Joseph Thompson. 17.30 17.50 The following legal sales are advertised for this

WORDAY, JANUARY 20.
13th st., s. s., 158 ii. w. from corner av. C. lot 25x103.3.
13th st., s. s., 140 it. c. from corner Park av., lot 20x98.9.
wEDWERAY, JANUARY 22.
31st st., s. 218.9 ii. from corner lark av., 18.9x98.9.
2 lots, 50x100, Nos. 56 and 55, estate of Thomas C. Pear-all. doceased.

I lois, MERIO, Nos. 59 and 55, estate of Thomas C. Pear-sall, deceased.
 BY JANES M. MILLER, under the direction of Richard C. Hearmish, referee.
 i lois of land, SURIDZ, s. S. 75th st., 2014. W. of 2d av. THURPART, JANOMAT 23, S. house and loit, 2:100.5, n. s. of 50th st., 230 ft. e. of Madison av., Thomas H. Landon, rejerce.
 S. house and loit, 2:100.5, n. s. of 50th st., 220 ft. e. of Madison av., it loss the st. of 50th st., 220 ft. e. of Madison av., it l. Livingston, rejerce.
 S. house and loit, D. R. of 50th st., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., it l. s. of south st., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., it l. s. of south st., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., it l. s. of south st., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., Balau.5 ft.; Jacob F. Miller, referce.
 S. house and loit, n. e. of South S., 133.4 ft. e. of Madison Av., 30110.5 ft.; Jacob F. Miller, referce.
 S. abouse and loit, D. S. of South S., 200 ft. e. of Madison Av., 30110.5 ft.; Jacob F. Miller, referce.

v., 20x100.5 il.; G. Irvine Whitehead, referee. Av. A. e. s. 50.5 fl. n. of 117th sk. jot 65 5x98, Broadway, corner 50th sk. jot 117regular. 16th st. n. s. 95.3 il. e. of Broadway, jot 25x84.8, 23.1

S2.8. Lexington av., w. s. 49 ft n. of 50th st., lot 20x80. Lexington av., w. s. 69 ft n. of 50th st., lot 20x80. Lexington av., w. s. 89 ft n. of 50th st., lot 20x80.

demand! IN THE LIBRARY which Napoleon I. carried with him there was a perpetual presence of "Ossian," "Werther," the "New Heloïse" and the Old Testa ment, which Chateaubriand regards as indicative of the chaos in the Emperor's brain, where matter-of fact ideas mingled with romantic sentiments serious studies with the caprices of fancy.

HENRY C. LEA, of Philadelphia, has published in one handsome volume Rodwell's "Dictionary of Science," in which the last word on all leading topics is to be found in condensed form. Professor Rodwell had the aid as contributors to his dictionary of Professor Crookes, Mr. R. A. Proc tor, Charles Tomlinson, Professor Guthrie and others.

GEORGE SAND'S translation of the Psalms is proounced by the critics, to whom she has read specimens of it, the noblest work she has ever written. THE REV. DR. SILVAN EVANS, Rector of Lian ym fawddwy, is preparing a dictionary of the Weish language, from original sources.

BALZAC was the despair of compositors. He was ever known to keep any engagement with a printer, and his MS., when obtained, was never printed without undergoing infinite alteration. Curmer, the French publisher of one of his works could get nothing from him. At last, on the eve of publication, the printer's messenger was sent to Balzac's lodgings, with strict injunctions not to come back empty-handed. The envoy returned with three or four slips of paper, on which a few lines had been hastily scribbled. Curmer, however, knew his man. The manuscript was speedily in type and a proof was despatched to the author. Baizac returned it double its former size, with erasures, corrections and additions, crossing each other between the lines in inextricable confusion. Eight times was this process repeated, and at last the memorable monograph entitled "Nos Epiciers" was the result. "The corrections of that proof," Curmer used to say, "cost me one thousand francs but I sold twenty thousand copies of the first num ber."

WASHINGTON IRVING never had a more flattering though silent, tribute than was paid to his "Knickerbocker's New York" by Coleridge, who got hold of the book late at night and finished it at a sitting about dawn.

DR. JOHNSON toid Beattle that he never read Milton through till he was obliged to do it in order to gather words for his dictionary.

A MANUSCRIP! OF THE "DIVINE COMEPY" was the constant companion of Michael Angelo, who was the first illustrator of Dante. It hay on his casel by day and was thrust under his bolster by night. THE PRINCIPAL NEW BOOKS of Belgium during the year 1872 have been on popular education and na-tional defence, subjects which have been largely enhanced in present interest by the Franco-Ger

man war. THE NEW "LIFE AND TIMES OF ALGERNON SYD-NEY," by A. C. Ewald, is complained of by the Athenaum as inexact and wanting accuracy in de-

tails, besides that the book contributes very little act already known to the history of the man. Rotston's new "Tales from the Russian" will be published next Spring.

Dr. Feuchtwanger's "Treatise on Gems," a vised edition of which has just been published by the author, seems to be a useful book for persons who would inform themselves on the subject of

Italy. We shall return to the sculptor and her work again.
 CONSTANT MAYER.
 "The Village Hampden" had scarcely left Mr.
 Mayer's easel ere another subject occupied It.
 The pending picture at tais artist's studio, 1,155
 Broadway, will probably be named "Homeless," and we know of no better label to it than Montgomery's hne, "Alone within the wide and desert world." The subject is a young girl, her hands clasped, her figure drooping, her sad eyes fixed, her whole attitude expressive of despondency, evidently one of those sorrowful children of misfortune whom temptation hes in wait for and starvation goads to despair, and of whom a grand religious genius once exclaimed, with charitable passion, that in the midst of their standence eyes."
 This, if we err not, is the sentiment Mr. Mayer intends to work up to; and, though we may possibly have mistaken him, and though the politure is in too early a stage for us to speak with positiveness, we think the result will not dider widely from what is here indicated.
 Mr. GRAY.

Mr. H. P. Gray, Jr., has lately had on view at his study, 1,155 Broadway, a copy of Titian's "Bella," painted by him in Florence for Mr. Charles L. Tiffany.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.

Coroner Herrman was yesterday requested to hold an inquest at the Morgue on the body of John Koenig, a German, twenty-three years of age, who Keenig, a German, twenty-three years of age, who died in Believue Hospital from the effects of a com-pound fracture of the leit leg, caused by having been run over in Filty-mith street, near Second avenue, on the second uit, by one of the Beit Rail-road ears. Koenig, it appears, jumped on the irront platform of the car, and another man follow-ing inimediately after jostled against and pushed him of, with the result stated. Deceased lives at 423 East Filty-third street, whither the body was removed preparatory to interment.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-TRIAL TERM-Part 1-SUPREME COURT CORPORT TAKIN TREME PART 1 Heid by Judge Farcher. - Nos. 931, 709, 1281, 913, 1382, 335, 306, 457, 483, 601, 6213/, 660, 733 755, 763, 765, 781, 1061, 831, 833. Part 2.--Heid by Judge Van Brunt. -- Nos. 28, 337, 530 %, 544, 646, 1776, 1822, 108, 3913/4, 630, 730 %, 832, 792, 794, 798, 800, 802, 806, 810, 812.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Held by Judge Bar-

Judge Spaniding. - Nos. 63, 1895, 1247, 900, 758, 1196, 1220, 1200, 1265, 1170, 1292, 1294, 1298, 1300, 1302, Part 2-Heid by Judge Gross, -Nos. 1181, 1197, 1251, 1307, 1387, 1421, 1637, 1425, 1447, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1430, 1437, 1441, 1705, Part 3-Heid by Judge Joachim-sen.-Nos. 1108, 930, 912, 1334, 1711, 1739, 1740, 1035, 1043, 1043, 1047, 1048, 1045, 1045, 1050, Part 4-Heid by Judge Shea.-Nos. 1068, 1069,

ticipated, AMERICANS TOURING THE "SIGHTS." Secretary of the interior Delano, with his family, and ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, and iamily, returned from a visit to Matanzas, where they visited the Caves, Vaney of Yumari and the usual sights, on Wednessitay, and, after visiting the Morro and Cabanas fortifications on Thursday took pas-sage for New Orleans on Saturday by the steamer Yazor.

. RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

A Young German Run Over and Killed. PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 19, 1873.

A young German, known as Henry, while lying on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad early yesterday, was caught by the cowcatcher of a passing train and drugged in the depot in this city, where what remained of the body fell to the track.