ment, which resulted in a riot. The proceedings opened with 10,000 men present. The police were present in large numbers.

Conspicuous among the leaders of the multitude was Burns, who ran as a social-Istic candidate in Nottingham in the recent election. He ascended the pedestal of the Nelson column for the purpose of delivering a harangue. The police politely ordered him to get down. This he refused to do, appealing to the crowd to resist "interference with the exercise of popular rights." The officers pushed their way through the excited and resisting mass of humanity and by force removed Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had been vastly augmented and the streets were packed with surging mobs. The stir in the elevated spot where the Burns incident took place was easily seen all over the area covered by the concourse, and the sight of helmets and uniforms in the struggle was accepted as visible proof that the fight had commenced against the law. The intelligence was responded to with a flerce howl and an attempted rush from all directions to the point of interest.

Burns had now removed some distance from the position he attempted to occupy. He became emboldened by the mob and made a desperate effort to recover the lost ground. He was effectively helped by the mob, who brushed the officers aside, and the orator was soon pressed up against the monument. He quickly reascended the pedestal, accompanied by a number of other socialistic leaders. Burns waved a red flag to the assemblage as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with deafening shouts. Burns now leisurely fin-

ished his address. He then read a fiercely-worded resolution. It denounced the authors of the present distress in England; demanded that parliament start public works to give employment to the tens of thousands of deserving men who were out of work through no fault of their own, but because of bad government; declared it was the duty of the government to afford every facility for the employment of British capital for the benefit of the British people and give British enterprise advantage over foreign, and asserted that the time had arrived for parliament to earnestly legislate for the relief of the depression in English agricultural

The resolution also demanded the immediate appointment of a minister of commerce and agriculture, and concluded with a resolve that copies should be forwarded to Gladstone, Salisbury, Parnell and the

board of public works. The reading of the resolution was accompanied with fierce comment and short explanatory speeches by various orators who stood with Burns. Some of these orators went so far as to warn the government that although the starving mechanics were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by quiet and peaceful agitation they were bound to get bread, and they would get it by attacking baker shops next | their husband's pension after their death if the government did not come to their re-

Burns, in one of these speeches, denounced the present house of commons as a body of landlords and capitalists, for | zil to send delegates to meet in convention whom hanging was too good. He also de- | at Washington upon such day as he may clared that the people had assembled to appoint, during the present year, to consummon parliament to immediately relieve the distress of British workmen; that | mode of establishing upon a firm and lastthe people wanted the question settled at once, peacefully if possible, otherwise a revolution was inevitable.

This aggravated the huge mass. The police had reformed with increased force and made another assault. They succeed ed in forcing their way up to the pedescal, and reached this point just as resolutions which had already been offered and seconded were about to be submitted to the mob for approval. The officers at once ordered the proceedings to be discontinued | state government. By Henderson-A resoon the pedestal, and commanded Burns and his colleagues to come down. This they refused to do, and the officers dragged them down by force and drove them from | public buildings now in course of constructhe pedestal. It was evident Burns expected the application of violence to him to state whether, in his judgment, the limits would precipitate a riot, and it was so apparent that the officers immediately euattack, but the men comprising the mob on the Bridewell property at Chicago. were not in a fighting humor and contented themselves for the time by hooting the police and smothering them with foul dirt and garbage. The officers behaved admir- transmitting information relating to surably under the abuse and showed no resentment.

After futile efforts to disperse the crowd the streets were abandoned to the rioters, who, finding themselves no longer opposed, vented their ill-will against well housed people and clubs along the way by stoning them. Stores were gutted, windows smashed, goods carried off and general wreck and ruin took possession of the mob. The establishment of Messrs. Pickett, jewciers, on Oxford street, was completely gutted by the rioters, who carried away jewelry valued at many thousands of pounds. Marshal & Snell, Groves, Peter Robinsons. and other large stores were wrecked by the mob. Large quantities of jewelry, boots, streets, were handed to the police.

A SHORT TARIFF MEASURE.

The Free List Expected to Bring About a

Bitter Contest. A Washington special to the New York Post says: Mr. Morrison's tariff bill will be about fifteen printed pages in length of the ordinary bill size. This is a short tariff bill. It is nearly completed except some minor details.

Columbus Delano of Ohio, who represents the association of Western Wool Growers, became convinced that the bill will propose a reduction in rates on wool, and in anticipation of this he expects to call a convention of wool growers to meet here to use their influence with congress to prevent the adoption of such a recommendation. But there is pretty good reason to believe that Mr. Morrison proposes no reduction in the rates on wool. It is, however, almost certain that this bill will reduce the rates roet wools, as these come into venepetition with no wool grown in this country. It is probable that there will be no opposition to this proposition, which will be welcomed by the carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia and Lowell. A very bitter contest is expected over the free list. It now seems probable that lumber and salt, and some metallic ores will be put on it. It is expected that a large vote will be cast for free lumber from agricultural states, and western cattle growers and packers will be in earnest in favor of

-The annual report of gross earnings of the Illinois Central railroad company for 1885, show, for the total lines owned, \$10,942,928; for the total leased lines, \$1,678,336.

-The eighteenth annual convention of the New England Reform League was held in Boston, Jan. 30th. Resolutions were adopted declaring all government robbery, trades undeclaring all government of Labor Per bushel. The Boston Ecamines thinks officiating underly government of a statue or monument to government of a statue or monument declaring all government robbery, trades un-

ORDNANCE AND WAR SHIPS.

An Exhaustive Report Submitted by the Select Committee of the Senate. Senator Hawley, chairman of the select committee of the senate on ordnance and war ships, has submitted the committee's report. It gives an exhaustive account of the examinations by the committee of the principal works and yards in this country and England, and of the information gained the following conclusions: The United States is metallurgically independent for all purposes of warfare. For steel making the casting capacity is ample, but heavy forg-ing and the finishing of guns and arms will require new and costly plants. The means of building iron or steel ships are lacking. As a partial check upon private builders, and as a resource in case of necessity, some ships should be built in the navy yards, parts to be furnished by private foundries. The ships in general should be built by private contract, and private yards are capable of doing the work. Guns should be made of open hearth steel, forged, breech loading, chambered, of calibres ranging from five to sixteen inches, of lengths ranging from thirty to thirty-five calibres. Armor and projectiles should be made of forged steel. Ships should be constructed of steel, but certain minor classes may be a composite of steel and wood. The government should establish two factories for machine finishing and as sembling guns. The weight of opinion among army and navy experts and prominent manufacturers of heavy work in steel decidedly indicates the Washington navy yard and the Watervliet arsenal as the best sites for such factories. All needed private capital is ready for cheerful co-operation with the government in whatever it may require. Proposals for armor and guns should require such quantities and extend over such series of years as to justify private persons in securing the best plant. Payments should be made only for completed work, and only the guaranteed bids of persons having capital and experience should be considered.

A DOOMED WOMAN RESPITED.

Mary Ellen Williams, sentenced to hang a. Yorkville, S. C., on the 12th, for poisoning her husband and three children, has been respited until March 19, in consequence of approaching maternity.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS AND NOTES. A Record of Proceedings in Both Branches of the U. S. Congress.

SENATE, Feb. 8 .- On motion of Logan, the senate took up and passed the bill providing for the sale to the Chicago and Great Western railroad company of what is known as the Bridewell property, in Chicago. Among bills introduced were the following: By Senator Ingalls-To amend the present pension law, so that all honorably discharged officers of the army and navy, who served in the war of the rebellion and were wounded or disabled, should be entitled to pension, which shall begllowed from the date of discharge, and that widows of such officers shall be entitled to as long as they remain unmarried. By Senator Sherman-Authorizing the president to invite all governments of Mexico, Central America, South America and Brasider such questions as relate to the best ing basis peaceful and reciprocal commercial relations.

House, Feb. 8 .- The following bills, etc., were introduced and referred: By Morrison-Calling on the secretary of the treasury for information relating to the amount claimed in suits against collectors for duties illegally exacted. By Springer-To enable the people of Dakota east of the Missouri river to form a constitution and lution requesting the secretary of the treasury to submit to the house his views as to the limit of the cost now fixed by law of tion or authorized to be constructed, and now fixed are such as will enable the department to erect suitable buildings. By Lawgaged in removing the orators feared an ler-For the erection of a public building

SENATE, Feb. 9 .- The chair laid before the senate a message from the president veys of public lands in Nebraska. The senate took up and, after a short debate, passed the bill to extend the laws of the United States over the unorganized territory south of the state of Kansas and known as "the public land strip." Senator Manderson reported favorably his bill to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the army, known as the "three battalion bill." Senator Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably his bill to increase the efficiency of the army, with some amendments thereto by the committee. Cameron called up his bill to provide for the appointment of an assistant secretary of the navy. Lomob. Large quantities of jewery, boots, gan submitted an amendment providing clothing, etc., which were found in the for the appointment also of an assistant secretary of war at \$4,000 per annum. The amendment was ordered printed and the bill went over.

House, Feb. 9 .- Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, reported the resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the sums of money claimed in suits against collectors of customs for duties illegally exacted on imported merchandise, now pending in the southern district of New York. Adopted. Reports were made: By Miller, from the banking and carrency committee—'I he senate bill authorizing the receiver of any national bank to use so much of the money of trust as may be necessary to purchase any property on which the bank may have a legal claim. By Davis, from the commistee on commerce-Providing for the investigation of the discovery of preventing yellow fever by inoculation. By Warner, from the committee on postoffices and postroads-To reduce the fee on money orders for \$5 or less from eight to five cents. Placed on the house calendar.

SENATE, Feb. 10 .- The bill to allow discharged army officers one years' pay and allowances, was reported adversely. The following bills were reported favorably: By Senator Manderson-To provide for holding at least one term of the United States district and circuit courts for the district of Nebraska in each year at the following | is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery. named places: Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, Hastings, Norfolk and Kearney. By Senator Allison-Authorizing the commissioner of the general land office to readjust the accounts of registers of the land offices and receivers of public moneys who served as such from March 22, 1852, to July 1, 1862, and to audit and settle the military bounty land warrant fees which they were compelled by order of the general land office to pay into the treasury, to audit and settle commissions on purchase money, charges made by them for guard service, transportation and depositing public moneys due to them to be refunded with interest at 6 per cent. It appropriates

House, Feb. 10 .- Mr. Blanchard offered series of resolutions reciting that this house has learned with profound sorrow of the great and irreparable loss which the country has sustained in the death of that great and good man, Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock; that this house, in common with all his countrymen, mourn the death of him who was the stainless coldier for the union in war and the undaunted defender of the constitution and of civil liberty in from other sources, and as a result gives peace, and at all times the stainless man and incorruptible; that as a mark of respect and affection for the exalted virtue of this hero and patriot, this house do now adjourn; that the speaker of the house be directed to transmit to the widow of the honored dead a copy of these resolutions as an assurance of the heartfelt sympathy of the house in this sorrowful bereavement which is alike her's and the country's. The resolutions were adopted and the house adjourned.

> SENATE, Feb. 11.-Among bills intro duced was one by Mitchell providing for the repeal of all treaties permitting the coming of Chinese to the United States and prohibiting their coming except in case of diplomatic and official personage. The bill to regulate the promotion of West Point graduates was passed. Senator Dawes, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably Van Wyck's bill authorizing the secretary of the interior, with the consent of the Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, to cause to be surveyed and appraised in forty-acre tracts about thirty-five thousand acres of the Winnebago reservation and to sell the same to settlers and allot the remainder of the reservation, except that portion sold to the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad company, to the Indians in severalty. After considerable debate the bill was passed as reported from the committee. Adjourned until Monday.

House, Feb. 11.-Wellborne, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported the Indian appropriation bill and it was referred to committee of the whole. Adams, of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on banking and currency, called up the bill to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and to change their names or locations. The bill was passed. Rogers, from the committee on udiciary, reported the bill conferring civil jurisdiction on certain cases arising in Indian Territory on United States courts which exercise criminal jurisdiction over the territory. Placed on the house calendar. The Fitz John Porter bill was discussed without action, and the house adjourned.

MINISTER SOTELDO GETS IN TROUBLE. Charges Against Him Filed With the Senate

Committee on Foreign Relations. Charges have been filed with the senate committee on foreign relations against Mr. Soteldo, who has for several years been stationed in Washington as the accredited diplomatic representative of Venezuela, that Mr. Soteldo, while negotiating as the representative of Venezuela with Secretary Bayard for the conclusion of a treaty to the charge of fraud, was simultaneously trying, in a confidential correspondence with a New York merchant in the Venezuelan trade, to take advantage of the depreciation in the market value of the awards on the bonds issued by the Venezuelan government, and that the depreciation was caused by his diplomatic actions. In other words, Mr. Soteldo is charged with using his official position to depreciate the value of his government's bonds now held by citizens of the United States for the purpose of buying them up at a nominal price. Among the documentary evidence filed with the committee is a letter marked "strictly confidential," and bearing date of April 27 last, addressed by the Venezuelan minister to his New York correspondent, in which occurs this paragraph:

If you could secure the whole one million, two bundred and fifty-three thousand, three hundred and Venezuelan awards at 40 per cent, computing in this 40 per cent the 15 paid, or say 25 per cent, I will engage to get the thing done at once. A few days before the minister is charged

with having written these words: About the one million two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars Venezuelan fraudulent awards-pardon the plain talk -which I have contested and will, it seems to me if they could be purchased by you, at a very reasonable figure, I would have

my government to protect you. Further, the Venezuelan minister is charged with using his official influence to bring about a review of the award made on these bonds by internat onal arbitration. which award was declared to be final, and to review which contemplated long delay, a probable reversion of the decision, and a consequent depression of their market value, during which they were to be bought | before shooting at him." up at nominal figures. The charges were filed by Crammond Kennedy, an attorney of New York. who, it is understood, intends prosecuting them vigorously. A member of the senate committee on foreign relations is quoted as having said that he believed these charges will result in not only the re- Ryi moval of the minister, but the withdrawal' of the treaty now pending between this country and Venezuela. It is understood that large blocks of the bonds are held by certain Chicago, Lafayette and Minneapolis parties.

A WIFE MURDERER HUNG.

Chas. Herman was hanged at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 12th. The crime for which Herman was executed was the killing of his wife, whom he charged with infidelity. Three days elapsed before the discovery of the crime. Herman was a native of Prussia and 42 years old. He lived in Chicago some time, but went to Buffalo nine years

-In Huntingdon, Pa., a few days ago an unknown boy called at the residence of train dispatcher Thomas Westbrook, and informed Mrs. Westbrook that her sister Lizzie, living on Washington street, was dving. Mrs. Westbrook and her daughter hurried immediately to the supposed sick sister. Finding themselves duped, they returned home, anly to find their residence broken into and robb d of \$4,-500, mostly in gold, the savings of a life time. and a large number of valuable papers. There

-In an article entitled "An Epidemic Delusion," Dr. Foote's Health Monthly for February say: "Pasteur is not alone to blame for fanning this unfortunate flame. For the sake of sensation several newspapers have published column after column of exaggerated news and abused theories, and a few doctors | Sheep-Western ... have taken advantage of the furore to aotain some free advertising or notoriety. In several of our cities it has been proposed, by men who ought to know better, to establish hydrophobia inoculation hospitals. Pasteus says it would take three years to prepare such a hospital for patients, and we agree with him in

A VERY BOLD, BAD MAN.

Wao, in Order to Commit Robbery, Becom Reckless With His Shooting Irons.

One of the most sensational attempts at robbery in the history of the city, says a Kansas City dispatch, occurred last night. Shortly after 7 o'clock the sharp report of a revolver rang out in the jewelry store of Mr. S. S. Baker, 554 Main street. It was quickly followed by another, and then a bald-headed man, with a revolver in his hand, burst through the front door. Ashe reached the sidewalk he steadied himself for a moment and then fired through the store door at a second man who was in hot pursuit. Then he started on a run across Main street toward Sixth, followed by cries of "Stop thief! Stop thief!" As he ran up the south side of Sixth street a man started to follow him. Quick as a flash the fleeing man raised his revolver and fired, and the unfortunate pursuer fell bleeding on the sidewalk with a bullet through his mouth. The shooting was the result of a bold attempt at a diamond robbery. Shortly

after 7 o'clock a well dressed man entered Mr. Baker's store and asked Mr. R. F. Mohr, who has charge of the house in Mr. Baker's absence, to be shown some diamonds. Mr. Mohr set out a tray of the precious stones, and the man began to examine them. Suddenly he picked up a handful of the diamonds and commenced to back toward the door. Mr. Mohr ran out from behind the counter and the man drew a revolver. Mr. Mohr caught hold of him and the struggle began, in the course of which the thief dropped the diamonds on the floor. Mr. Mohr was struck over the head with the revolver several times, but he held on gamely. A. N. Ochler, a clerk who was in the rear of the store, seized a 45-caliber revolver and started to help Mr. Mohr. The robber saw, him coming and raised his revolver. Ochler saw the motion and jerked head aside as the volver exploded. The bullet just grazed his neck and crashed through a glass case in the rear of the room. Then the robber tore loose from Mr. Mohr and dashed through the door, leaving his hat and a white silk handkerchief behind him. As he reached the sidewalk Mr. Ochler fired at him. Wheeling around he fired back into the store at Mr. Mohr, who was following him, and then dashed across the street, At the corner of Sixth and Main streets he met Mr. Charles H. Surrles and wantonly shot him down.

As soon as word of the shooting was received at the Central police station, the men on duty were furnished with a description of the thief and notified to keep a sharp lookout. The detectives tracked him through the alley to Seventh street, and found that he had been seen at Seventh and Grand avenue, but there all trace was lost. Chief Speers said last night that they had a good description of the man and they thought that his capture would be effected. Up to a late hour this morning he had not been heard of.

Their Removal to a Sarcophagus of Un-

THE REMAINS OF GARFIELD.

doubted Durability. Cleveland (O.) dispatch: The bronze casket containing the remains of the late President Garfield having shown unmistakable evidence of decay, it was decided set aside the Venezuelan bond awards on by the widow and family to have the remains transferred to one of undoubted durability. The new casket is a marvel of beauty and workmanship. This morning the undertaker, accompanied by James R. Garfield and a half dozen others, took the casket to the cemetery, where the transfer was made without incident. The casket was not opened, but placed in the sarcophagus, under direction of the undertaker. The outer cover was then hermetically sealed, and the remains lost to mortal view forever. The sarcophagus was then returned to the vault, where it will remain till the handsome monument which is to

be erected is completed. The sarcophagus is a work of art. It is of solid bronze metal and handsomely ornamented, and weighs 450 pounds. The top is partially oval, and massive handles run along the sides and ends. The entire sarcophagus rests on four lion's feet, one at each corner, indicating strength. A handsome tablet six by fifteen inches is placed on top of the sarcophagus. On each side are lilies. Oak leaves and acorns ornament the projections in the center, while lichen and calicanthus are intertwined, giving a beautiful effect. The tablet was designed as symbolical of the dead president, symbolizing his love of home 1 lichens, love of mankind by calicanthus, hi purity by the lily, and his courage by the oak. The cost of the sarcophagus was \$2,000. The military guard will be continued about the vault till next June.

An officer of the army in Salt Lake received a letter from a brother officer in Arizona in a position to know, saying: "Crawford was foully murdered by the Mexicans. That is all there is to it. They knew who it was they were killing, and had been talking to them nearly half an hour

THE MARKETS.

				hold
OMAHA.				no us
EAT-No. 2	62	0	64%	north
RLEY-No. 2	48	0	49	are
E-No. 2	44	(4)	44%	70.00
n-No. 2 mixed	22		22%	tire i
rs-No. 2	211	400	21%	few
TTER-Fancy creamery	25	(4)	26	At p
TTER-Choice roll	14	(0)	16	only
gs—Fresb	16	(4)	17	lery,
ckens-Dressed per tb	9	@	10	is no
RKEYS-Dressed per ib	- 8	@	10	place
CKS—Dressed per lb ESE—Dressed per lb	9	(0)	10	tecti
ESE—Dressed per lb	8	0	8	
MONS-Choice	4 00	0	4 50	fewy
PLES-Choice	250	@	3 00	the b
ANGES-Mesina	2 00	@	4 00	riage
ANS-Navys	1 25	@	1 50	azine
ions-Per bushel	75	@	80	been
TATOES-Per bushel	45	@	50	moun
EEN APPLES-Per bbl	2 75	(0)	3 24	the le
oot-Fine, per lb	14	@	16	block
EDS—Timothy EDS—Blue Grass	2 25	(0)	2 50	
EDS—Blue Grass	1 30	(0)	1 40	been
Y—Baled, per ton	5 00	0	6 50	Ac
Y—In bulk	6 25	0	6 75 3 75	wate
ogs-Mixed packing	3 50	@	3 50	of br
EVES-Butchers	3 15	@	3 30	its 1
NEW YORK				good
IEAT-No. 2 red	92		93	
HEAT-Ungraded red	75		90%	not y
RN-No. 2	51	754	51%	insid
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CHICAGO.				maso
OUR-Choice winter	4 40	(a)	4 85	plate
our-Spring extra	3 70	(0)	4 00	elect
HEAT-Per bushel	7.9!	160	80	
EN-Per bushel	361		37	could
TS-Per bushel	291		30	with
RK	10 77	4(4)	10 80	Fo
	C 101	260	0.05	anot.

LARD. CATTLE-Stockers.... 2 25 @ 3 00 ST. LOUIS. WHEAT-No. 2 red...... 891/2 Corn-Per bushel..... 33% Oats-Per bushel ... 2840 28%

A DEFENSELESS CITY.

The Fortifications in New York Bay---Forts and Batteries.

For Show Only-No Possible Resistance to an Iron-Clad.

Along the Narrows.

If any European nation should declare war on the United States to-morrow. says The New York Tribune, the people of New York might naturally begin to except to send more men there; and the wonder what could be done to keep the enemy from capturing this city. would not encourage them to learn that | narrows, however, an enemy's iron-clad if they set to work immediately, and would move cautiously, being on the spared neither men nor millions, the defenses in the harbor could not be put in fair shape in six years. Possibly by using the electric light, and keeping up the labor by relief gangs night and day, the task might be finished in about four war was declared probably a foreign iron-clad would appear off Sandy Hook. If any one of the American war vessels, which by that time doubtless would have from a twenty-inch gun would speedily make a wreck of it. It is not likely, however, that the United States fleet would take up a position near the narfor this city. The hostile iron-clad, meanwhile, if

she were one of the best, like the Duillio. of Italy, for instance, would like about give the Yankees a taste of what was to Wadsworth, eleven miles away. Probably at that distance the shot would do little harm. It would not be possible to aim with any accuracy on shipboard so mond, which constitutes the lower part break it all up. There would be no reply to these attentions from the foe from any point in the harbor. There is no gun here that could begin to reach an enemy eleven miles away. Presently the iron-elad would steam slowly into the lower bay, having no fear of the fort which was begun long ago on the point of Sandy Hook and never finished. If the officers chose to go ashore and examine the spot, they would find the about there testify.

quarters of a mile wide, and with the | fire with accuracy. high hills rising on the west the whole situation naturally offers excellent op- an iron-clad such as is thus supposed to portunities for defense. The big fort, be coming up the bay would take the however, is antiquated and of little ac- trouble to reply to the peppery fire of count in its present condition. The the forts. It would cost her anywhere masonry in the water line was old Fort from \$200 to \$400 to fire a shot, and the Richmond. Without an armor of iron commander would not consider any of over the stonework it would be only a the forts worth firing at unless it were slaughter pen in a fight with a ship arm- thought best to disable them entirely. ed with modern guns. Above is the Yet it is possible that Fort Richmond main fort with impressive outlines in and Fort Lafayette would be knocked earthworks. But the parapets, which down. It would take just about one are neatly sodded, are all too narrow, shot apiece to finish them, and the cost being only twenty to twenty-five feet would not be over \$800. That would wide. In order to resist fire from high- effectively put an end to the project of power guns they should be at least fifty using them as termini for a torpedo feet thick. Some of the work is of masonry, which, although high up, would The cost of covering stone-work with iron plate thick enough to withstand lying fortifications—the batteries. The North Cliff battery, lying north of the main fort, is an earthwork of twelve line, already described. Further down and bring them to terms. is the South Cliff battery for twelve guns; thence veering around toward the west are Hudson battery and two morse to put them there now. In the th and south cliff batteries the guns cannon that could be used at all. replaced.

l for nothing but a store house, and

is of stone. It is a mere shell now, but | the fortifications in the bay: it could be plated with iron and made | Fort Wadsworth, about...... 40 men. wenty-inch smooth-bore mounted in this country. There are in addition

it, but it could be made a strong point. There is no cannon in the fort proper, except the morning and evening gun. Its condition in this respect is like that of Fort Wadsworth, except that at Fort Wadsworth the solitary gun in the main fort can not be fired. It is feared that the recoil would knock it over into the parade ground.

The present state of things in the for-

tifications at the narrows would proba-

bly not continue long after a declaration

of war; but not a great deal could be

done to strengthen them in two weeks

men could really do nothing when once

they were there. In approaching the

lookout for torpedoes, or during these two weeks Gen. Abbott and the engineer corps, stationed at this port, would have been busily at work placing explosives in the channel for some distance below the forts. It is a surprising fact years. Evidently that would not do that there are torpedoes at Fort Wadsmuch good. Within two weeks after worth now, and it is supposed that Gen. Abbott even now knows how these explosives should be best placed in the harbor. Of course the plan is a secret; but there are the torpebeen collected here, should go out to does and the wire, and by the give the enemy battle, a couple of shots | time a hostile iron-clad was steaming from Sandy Hook, Gen. Abbott would be standing somewhere with his hand on the electrical apparatus ready to touch would venture outside Sandy Hook. It off any number of submarine monsters. As there is no place either at Fort Hamrows, which is the true line of defense ilton where this apparatus could be placed in perfect security, owing to the weakness of the fortifications, the enemy by a few well-directed shots might knock Gen. Abbott and all his electricity into a mile east of Sandy Hook, and just to nowhere before he had a chance to explode a single torpedo effectively. But be expected, might send a shot from a granting that Gen. Abbott could be kept twenty-inch smooth-bore toward Fort alive, with all his appurtenances uninjured, the enemy would even then hardly be badly scared. The iron-clad would doubtless be attended by lesser war-vessels which would precede her. If the far off; but if by chance the shot should | American men-of-war had not disapstrike the stonework of old Fort Rich- peared up the North river they might show fight, for which pluck they would of Fort Wadsworth, it would certainly presently find themselves blown into atoms by hot shot from the iron-clad, on whose armor their little cannon balls would make only a scratch. The opposing men-of-war having been thus disposed of, the enemy could easily afford to send ahead a vessel or two to be blown up and thus exhaust the torpedo system. In some such manner a way would be opened to let the dreaded iron-clad pass the narrows. She would be fired at by the few eleven-inch guns at both Fort outline of a fort larger than any other | Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, but if fortification on the Atlantic coast. But they hit her at all they would not do its parapets are entirely unfinished, and much more than make a dent in the are of stone, only ten or fifteen feet high. | monster's sides. It is doubtful, indeed, At present the ground is used only for if the iron-clad would be hit at all. No testing ordnance, as the guns lying money is allowed by the government to pay for floating targets, and the consequence is that the officers and men in Approaching the narrows the enemy for a moment might be impressed by the forts who have charge of the eleventhe strong position of Fort Wadsworth. | inch rifle guns have had no practice, and The ship channel there is only three- would not be able, therefore, to aim or

It is not believed by army men that system.

When once a mile past Fort Wadsbe easily damaged by mortar-boats. Worth nobody on the iron-clad would need to take the trouble to keep out of sight. The officers might sit on deck and smoke the beaviest guns is great, being about in safety, for not a gun in the harbor \$25,000 per gun; that is, if the fort that could reach their vessel could be mounted a hundred guns the cost of aimed at her, owing to their defective plating it would be \$2,500,060. Plating carriages. At this point a small-hoat of this kind is preferred by foreign na- with a white flag would probably put up tions to earthworks. Other means of to the city to inform the terrified mayor lefense at Fort Wadsworth are the out- and board of ablermen that for two or three hundred millions (in gold, not silver, coin) the city would not be bombarded. If the authorities should hesiguns. Thence going to the south one | tate a shot from a twenty-four-inch gun comes to Fort Richmond on the water | would knock the city hall into gravel

There are fortifications on Governor's island; but if an enemy could pass the narrows these would be of little avail. tar batteries. Fort Richmond would On the island, however, are Fort Columa hundred guns, but it would be of | bus and an open battery to the south. Neither would be good for much, if anything, as a means of defense. On the all unserviceable. Within the en- water's edge to the west is old Castle fortification there are comparatively William, a mere shell of stone. It is absolutely good for nothing except to resent at Fort Wadsworth there are | hold the saluting guns and the morning thirty-eight men of the 5th artil- and evening gun. Contrary to popular under Lieut. Col. Closson. This opinion, the guns on top of the castle ot enough of a force to keep the are not of painted wood, but are real ee in order, to say nothing of pro- cannon. But they are old and "wormy" ing the property. It is only a and explode easily, as several accidents years ago that some thieves stole of late years have proved. No salutes brass work from a lot of gun-car- are fired at any of the other forts in the es and the \$10 locks from the mag- harbor without special orders. Insiges. Since then the officers have nificant as the fortifications are, it will obliged to keep most of the gun- be notified that they are the theater of intings in their quarters as well as all the war-like exhibitions now indulged loose parts of the tackle-ropes and | in about the port. From Castle William ks. The stolen property has never the official salutes thunder forth, and there the morning and evening gun is cross from Fort Richmond on the fired. This gallant act is performed by er is Fort Lafayette. It is composed a soldier designated as No. 4 in his comrickwork, stone, and old iron. In pany, and at sundown and sunrise he present condition it is absolutely goes to the exposed spot west of the eastle, pulls a string, and boom!-the very good for that, as the woodwork sun can either rise or set as it happens le was all burned out some time ago, to wish. It should be remarked that both Fort Richmond and Fort La- South battery on the island at present is tte might be made exceedingly use- famous as being where the officers' mess is termini for a torpedo system. The is situated; also the billiard-room is onry should be protected by an iron | there. Also to be seen there are five e thirty inches thick, and then the ten-inch guns. Between this battery tric aparatus by which the torpedoes | and Castle William is a mortar battery d be exploded would be of safety near the water's edge; but there are no siege gans or mortars in it. In the ort Hamilton, which rises on the main Fort Columbus, mounted in barcast side of the narrows just above fort bette, are twenty-five ten-inch guns. Lafayette, is also an antiquated struct- smooth-bore. The officers' quarters are are. Its parapets are only twenty-five | inside. At present the following are all feet thick and the main part of the fort | the United States troops stationed about

At the three posts...... 32 officers.