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THE INFIRMARY DEAD.

Now They Are Bequeathed by Ghouls and by Swine.

A few hundred yards to the rear of the City Infirmary in Hartwell and on the ridge of a small hill is located the Infirmary Burying-Ground in a lot of about two acres. It was once fenced in, but through neglect and the efforts of those the place is virtually no longer fenced. The gaps in the fence have so widened that free access is no longer denied to the cattle, sheep or hogs which are only chance to be roaming in adjoining fields. The pens are but one space to mark it as a cemetery for the dead, and yesterday when the reporter visited it a rank growth of weeds met his view. It was to show that even Nature herself had not kept her hand off it.

Heavy all over the ground are decaying pieces of coffins, which have been broken or kicked open by the ghouls and swine. Many of the coffins had been uncovered by Mr. Kopp, given work on every hand, and gaping holes where the earth had caved in, and wherever in their sequence had rooted up the soil. Dozens of coffins had been uncovered, and in some instances the remains had been placed in the side of the old rough board coffin in which the corpse had been placed. The graves were but three feet deep by measurement of earth had been thrown over them. In some instances the bodies had been shoveled over the body. The ghouls had gone and the corpse without removing the coffin, without the coffin, the grave stolen, leaving off the lid, and the ghastly remains left to the ghouls and swine.

A parole who has lived in the vicinity of this grave-yard, and who has been familiar with the place for years, stated that of the hundreds of corpses deposited here not even a dozen had been buried in coffins. Since the work of the Medical College in Cincinnati, no dead, a burial here one day has always been followed by the ghouls the next night. On the following night, he said, he had thought he could tell the bodies have with little difficulty found. A gentleman whom vouchsafed to unconditional, and who has been connected with the Infirmary for nearly twenty Years, stated he visited the burying ground, but the writer that one day last month, after the ghastly spectacle was presented to him in this grave-yard of a hog rooting around in the place where the dead had been buried, he was sickened and had been nauseated and had been retching about the ground. He, too, saw other hogs rooting into graves in search of carcasses for food, and he stated that he was sickened by the sight of the remains of human beings left exposed to the swine.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES.

At the theatres this evening the following attractions will be presented: At the Grand, Salsa and her own company in the *Bohemian Girl*; at Pike's, Daniel Bandmann and combination in *Hamlet*; at Heck's, the Robbins Combination in *The Men of the People*; at the Colosseum, the boy actor, H. B. Wood, in the *Boy Detective*, and at Gilmore's the Vine-street Opera-House, Kate Claxton in her famous play of *Two Orphans*, and a variety bill at the New Palace.

NOTES.

GEORGE ZIEROLD leaves for New York today.

MISS ADELE BELGARDE plays in Columbus New-Year's Day.

CHARLEY SMITH, of the Vine-street Opera-house, returns from New Orleans this morning.

The Queen's Evidence Combination played two packed houses yesterday. They will return in June.

CHARLEY BURNHAM was on the street for the first time yesterday since his recent illness, and like a good boy went to church.

We would say to Lotta, in the language of the laying lover, "If you've married this fellow, but if you've not married, and don't like to be, do, oppose my head."

TREASURER FRENNEDY, of Heck's, has got a baby. He won it at a raffle Saturday—price 25 cents. This will be lonely to have in the house on some future Christmas.

FRED KENT will play "Duffy" in *The Street of New York*, at the Grand Opera-house, New York City, this week. If Fred will take care of himself, he will make a hit in the part.

MANAGER TOM SHELGAKER takes a magnificent company to New Orleans to open in that city on the 12th. It will be the same show that scorched the Vine-street Opera-house last month.

FRED BARCLAY, the celebrated barbaric rider, has received communications from a dramatic agency of San Francisco wanting him to enter into an agreement for one year commencing next January. Fred thinks he can do as much the first half of the year, having been in that quarter of the globe before. By the way, Bridgeport has been with W. Cole this coming season.

BACK FROM 'FRISCO.

Arrival of the Remnant of the Over-land Ball Club.

The last of the California team reached Cincinnati yesterday, namely, Kelly, Hoaling, Parenton, Hayes and Batty. Rowe left the party at Chicago. Force left for Buffalo last evening, the other two are still in the city. Kelly's home is here, and of course his journey is ended. Kelly, Hoaling, Parenton and Smith will leave for their home in the East to-morrow evening. The boys all appear themselves as well pleased with the trip, and Kelly seems to be as happy as he would go home to his mother-in-law's funeral if he has an opportunity. They play to-day the usual stories of their jovialness set afloat by the Chicago boys, and say they were at the Base Hotel every day of their stay in 'Frisco, and that the Chicago boys were there every night. Their team was very well received in Troy in. What is more, the boys are ready to make each other presents of the horses they bought. They all took a fancy to one horse in Troy, and he was purchased by the entire party. Cincinnati Republicans will remember that they stopped here to remain as long as the Chicago team, and that they were at Chicago, because they had left money in the city where he made his home in the professional and where he has a number of friends. They do not seem sorry that McCoy left them at Chicago, and they say that there are some there who have a kind word for him, it seems to have treated the most about as lily as he treated Manager Mike.

Alleged Robbery in the Presence of Policemen.

Joseph Ashore, who keeps a saloon and boarding-house at No. 22 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, alleges that his place was robbed about half-past one o'clock Sunday morning of $21. Ashore and his bar-keeper, George Rentzer, were kept up to that time of night by the breaking of a window in the vicinity. When the man was repaired the party adjourned to the saloon, and it was there that the money was taken. An Enquirer reporter was shown the place last night to learn the particulars of the robbery. Ashore and his bar-keeper were both in bed. Mrs. Ashore was attending to the saloon. She said her husband was ill in bed and not able to be barbed. An attempt was made to arouse the bar-keeper enough to talk about the affair but the effort was unsuccessful. Mrs. Ashore said that there were two policemen and perhaps as many citizens in the saloon at the time of the robbery, and that she was sure that all were drinking, meaning, of course, that they were drunk. She said that the robber, after taking the money, knocked frequently hanged liquor over the bar-room. She did not know how much Mr. Ashore stated that her husband and the bar-keeper had been robbed of $21, and the party from the saloon, Ashore said, had set out of the drawer in the purpose of putting it in the safe, but had left it in the drawer, and had left it in purpose. The drawer was then put in pocket, the bar-keeper at the moment locked in the rear of the bar-room to get a pitcher of water. Ashore had left the curtains lying on the window-sill, and the robber, in the interim, stood where the bar-keeper stood when it was gone. As soon as the bar-keeper came back he discovered that the place was gone, and he ran out and called on the premises to allow another policeman and a citizen who had just left, leaving one of them had taken the money. The officers turned out to be the same men that had set out the money.

The reporter hunted up Officer Cottman again, who was on the beat. They said he did not believe any robbery had been committed, and that the money was probably in the place, where he had gone to get a drink. The other officer was on the sidewalk outside, and he was sure that he was within ten feet of the saloon, after Officer Charles Carson had left the place. Officer Cottman said that Officer Sizer, who was with him, was also sober, and "had just left. They did not experiments and convenience for saving expense, management, discipline, &c., I took a very serious view of the matter." Cottman's reasons in the way of any extra cleaning and work, he said, for the Lower Lake, the expense of the work had not been made, and quietly cropped in at the Work-house as a sinecure politicity by Superintendent William Dunn and his corps of efficient assistants, and carried through the various parts of the institution, devoting the best planning and energy profitably to a careful research after any new ideas or improvements, and

"With narrow search, with inspection deep, Considered every feature."

Perhaps it may be of interest to citizens to know something of these institutions—to see how they are conducted and how the city facilities may be the trust reposed in subalterns, hence I send you my observations or what they are worth.

Imprisonment is used in most civilized countries for various purposes—among which are the safe custody and punishment of those charged with offenses—to these are added by philanthropists the alleviation of the horrors of imprisonment, by physical improvement of the condition of prisoners, by moral improvement, &c. The adoption of imprisonment as a punishment for crime is a comparatively recent innovation and practice. The further instances of a prison established on any extensive or solid and permanent basis

of the Penitentiary of Amsterdam, erected in 1595 to contain the vagrants and idlers, the most towns, notably Hamburg and Bremen, in Germany, followed the example. The Bridewell of London, established in Bridewell-street, during the seven years' war. "The fruits of his observations by his reputation in some of the prisons of Europe were given to the world in 1777 in a work on the state of prisons in Europe." The Prison Discipline Society, formed about that time, kept the attention of the world to the subject, and in that year it was passed, quite a number of prisons were built, but their being some failures in the management, it was years before it answered to adopt the views of its friends. Meanwhile practical improvement had advanced, and the Pentonville prison, in London, opened in 1842.

The chief heads of improvement in prison discipline are the separate system, the silent or semi-intercourse system, the introduction of labor and of moral, religious and intellectual instruction.

The separate system, in a prison, restricts the prisoner entirely to his cell, and to employ them in some useful labor as an alternative for idleness. But it is quite manifest that it is prone like our Workhouse, to produce insanity, and that it is not reformatory, but rather tends to a contrary direction. Here, also, at present, there is no classification of prisoners, and the number of garments made by the females. Until quite recently, the prisoners were all in one room, and the same bedroom, and the same bedroom and cells, with nothing to do, while for the improvement, and of moral, religious and intellectual instruction.

Since Mr. Dunn came in a prison, neatness, and the prisoners are kept busy