AGRICULTURAL.

BREEDS OF DOMESTIC CATTLE....XVII.

THE RED CATTLE OF NEW-ENGLAND.

We have shown in recent papers that the principal stock of domestic cattle through the United States in general came from the pure red middle-horns of Devonshire, Herefordshire and Sussex, although in some particular localities, as in Illinois by the French, in New-York, New-Jersey and, probably, Pennsylvania, by the Dutch, as also, perhaps, in Delaware and Western Jersey by the Swedes, certain foreign breeds have been introduced. Beside these, there have been from England imported at very remote dates the old Leicestershires, which would seem to have been red middle-horns, with a tendency to form longer horns than is usual in that family, and also the old Suffolk duns, famous long before the introduction of the Galloway cross for their milking properties, which they still retain, although entirely altered in form and color by interbreeding with the hornless or polled cattle described above.

From these original stocks, more or less intermixed, have arisen all the native stocks of America in the first instance and since importations of fine stock from all parts of England have been constantly resorted to for the improvement of the native breeds, without much, if any, method or science, and entirely without the preservation of records, until a very recent period, it follows that the cattle of the ordinary American stock are now, as is well put by Mr. Alanson Nash in the paper before referred to, a *mixture* of *mixtures*; and this is certainly more particularly the case of the New-England than of the Southern types of cattle. The gentleman so often quoted informs us that, beside the early Norfolk and Devonshire stock mentioned above, as imported by the first Puritans, the inhabitants of Salem are descendants of Dorsetshire settlers, who would, of course, introduce Devons; that those of the town of Rowley are descendants of Yorkshire colonists, who came from England in 1638, bringing with them the old Yorkshires and the old short-horns; that the people of Lynn, Mass., came from Lincolnshire, bringing with them the old Lincolnshire cattle; and that, lastly, the people of many of the towns of Connecticut came from Kent and Surrey, by way of the Bristol Channel, bringing with them cattle from Sussex and Hereford, and, above all, Devons in great numbers, of which last breed, he tells us, more are found pure in Connecticut than in any other part of New England.

We wish that it had been stated in the memoir more distinctly, whether the cattle imported by various settlers are *known*, from records, to have been respectively Yorkshires, Lincolnshires, &c., or whether they are only surmised to be such, from the fact that the settlers themselves came from those counties. If the former, nothing of course is to be said; if the latter, we think, as we have observed before, that too much stress is laid on the fact of the counties from which the early settlers came, unless it can be shown that they took ship from those counties direct; since, especially in the then state of roads, conveyances and communications in England, it is scarcely credible that Yorkshire, or even Lincolnshire settlers, would have driven their cattle several hundred miles, or half the length of England, to their ports of embarkation. Again, without pretending to impugn the correctness of the statement that the town of Lynn was originally settled by men of Lincolnshire, we should have desired to see the authority; since the town of Lynn is, itself, in Norfolk, on the Wash, not far removed, it is true, from Lincolnshire, so that both Lincolnshire men and cattle may easily have come hither from that place; yet, as it certainly was the general custom of the early settlers to name their new homes after those which they had left, the probability, in the absence of direct fact, is in favor of the presumption that the settlers of Lynn were from Norfolk, in which that town was situated.

However this may have been, we are sure that Mr. Nash lays too much stress on these localities, as proving the species of cattle imported from them at that early day. Lincolnshire was supplied with long-horns, it is certain, from the small and remote district of Craven, on the opposite coast of the island, and far to the north of England. They gained ground but gradually and slowly, and the southern coasts of Lincolnshire, opposite to Norfolk, would have been about the last place they would have reached, as it is, in fact, the extreme southern limit of their district in England. There is, in fact, no reason for believing, but rather the reverse, that there were long-horns in Lincolnshire at the period of the embarkation of the Pilgrims.

Now, however, there has grown up, and within a few years grewn into great consideration, justly, a peculiar breed of oxen known as "the red cattle of New England." Their characteristic is, first, their color, which, being pure red, decidedly negatives the probability, if not the possibility, of any short-horned cross; since white, either pure or spotted with clear blood-red, is, as has been demonstrated above, an original short-horn color, derived, not from the Chillingham or Cadzow-park wild cattle, with which it is *not* probable that they were ever crossed, but from the original, imported Danish stock, brought into England prior to the Norman invasion. This white color would indubitably break out if it existed dormant in the red cattle of New-England, while the form of the Yorkshire horn would unmistakably show itself in any cross breed of which the short-horns formed a constituent part. From a very early date these red cattle have existed in New-England, but they have been recently greatly improved, and have assumed new characteristics. They were formerly, we understand, of the light red color peculiar to the Sussex cattle—had their characteristic horn, somewhat coarser and less tapering than that of the Devons, and showed a good deal of the Sussex coarseness and weight about the forehand. They have now returned nearer to the rich blood color, deeper almost than blood bay, of the Devons and old Herefords before the white faces and bellies were introduced among the latter, probably from their neighbors the Montgomeries. They have gained a horn much larger, it is true, than either Devon or Sussex, but of the true Devon form, delicate, tapering finely to a point, and of a clear, waxy color, white at the base. Lastly, they have got rid of the weight and coarseness of the Sussex shoulder, and have all the freedom from inferior beef in the fore quarter, with all the agility and quickness at work of the Devonshire, which in that character excels all the English cattle. They are fair milkers, though not equal to the short-horned or Yorkshire stock, which prevails in other parts of New-England. They are hardy, docile and excellent workers, attain to a great weight, fatting easily, and not forming, like the new long-horns, immense masses of useless tallow, but giving a finely-grained and beautifully-marbled beef.

They are in all respects a highly valuable and excellent breed of cattle, and admirably adapted for the country in which they are produced—the cold, hilly, and backward pastures of New-England. In our opinion there are, probably, the cattle concerning which we answered the letter of a correspondent, relating to a race of cattle lately introduced into Orleans County, New-York, under the title of Yorkshires, as they coincide entirely with his account of that stock. It is certain, however, or as certain as anything can be which is predicated on a consideration of effects, not on a foregone knowledge of causes, that there is no Yorkshire, nor any short-horn blood whatever in the "Red Cattle of New-England," how much soever there may be in the red and white breeds kept for milk in the same regions. There may be, and we will say most probably there is, a long-horned cross, whether that came only from the old Leicestershire middle-horns, which had always a tendency to make longer horns than the rest of the family, or—as we believe to be the case, chiefly from their size, which is far superior to that of the pure Devons or Herefords—from a far more recent admixture, within the last fifty or sixty years, of the improved Bakewell long-horns.

The tendency to the long-horn formation, among these New-England red cattle, is particularly conspicuous in the oxen; and breaks out, as has been observed, in the neat stock of all the States originally settled from New-England—very remarkably so in that of Ohio, among the cattle of which State it is common to see light red and even brindled oxen, which might pass for real Leicester long-horns. The true base of the breed, however, is, in our idea, unquestionably Sussex; and the improvement recently effected in it has been probably brought about by a careful selection of native parents on both sides, according to individual qualities, and a judicious breeding back to the best imported Devons, to which they owe their color, lightness of form, docility, freedom from offal when slaughtered, and the pure grain of their beef.

Mr. Nash claims for these cattle nothing less than that they are the best in the world, for all purposes. He alleges that they not unusually weigh from 3,500 to 3,600 lb dead weight, and that he has *heard* of one which weighed 950 lb per quarter, or 3,800 per carcass. This, at the rate of 64 lb to the 100, would give the prodigious weight of above 5,900 lb for the live weight of the animal. The largest beef cattle ever slaughtered in England, and he a prize beast, fattened for exhibition, weighed but 3,080 lb. He also claims that their beef is finer grained, finer marbled and finer flavored than *any* that is found abroad. In neither of these points can we agree with his conclusions. We believe that the weight, even as a *maximum*, much more as an average, is greatly exaggerated; and we know that English beef is imported by every steamer, finer grained, better marbled and higher flavored, and, therefore, commanding a higher price in eating-houses than any domestic beef. All the other merits of this admirable breed of cattle we readily concede. Their remarkable union of good qualities, their singular adaptation to the climate and constitution of hill countries, the great amount of work they will do, and quantity of milk and beef they will yield, on scanty fare and in a rugged district, are not to be disputed; and, this granted, they will have enough to recommend them, even though we do not admit them to be the best cattle, in every possible respect, and for every possible purpose, in the known world.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN IOWA.—We have various advices from Southern and Central Iowa, all agreeing that the crops of that State have been nearly ruined by the tremendous rains of July. *Wheat* is less than half a crop; *Oats* nearly a total failure; *Corn* looks weak and backward, but may be two-thirds of a crop; *Hay*, not made because of rains; Hungarian Grass not yet ripe, and may be a full crop. Wheat and Flour have risen in price one-half; Corn from 15 cents per bushel to 25.

DOES WHEAT PRODUCE CHESS?—Mr. John Carpenter, miller, Rainsville, Indiana, sends us a fine, plump head of Wheat with a Chess growing out of one side of it. We suppose the fact that Wheat, under certain circumstances, turns to Chess, is hardly disputed.

RUST IN OATS—WHAT IS IT?—Throughout the whole southwestern portion of the Union, the oat crop has suffered from a terrible blight, which from its resemblance to the fungus substance that sometimes attacks wheat by that name, has been called *rust*. So far as we are informed, rust in oats has hitherto been unknown. We have never heard or read of anything of the kind, in any section of the country. The fact that it is thus unusual opens a wide and interesting field to the naturalists, and, in this case, to the entomologist, as it invites investigation in a channel, so far as we can ascertain, heretofore unexplored.

While in West Tennessee, a short time since, we took occasion to examine the blade of the oat under a microscope (kindly furnished us by the Baily Troupe) and were greatly surprised with the phenomenon which the glass revealed. Since then we have followed up those examinations, by the aid of more powerful instruments, at the Medical College in this city, in company with several scientific gentlemen, among whom were Drs. Briggs and Buchanan, of the medical faculty.

The cause of all this destruction of the oat crop is a living worm, too small to be plainly seen with the naked eye. A single blade or leaf of the oat sometimes contains hundreds of them. They lie encased in the tissues of the leaf or blade, where they have been germinated, beneath the epidermis or thin pellicle over the exterior portion of the blade, and, as they progress in development, the skin of the leaf is raised into curious puffy blisters. The growth of the worm subsequently ruptures these, and it escapes to feed on the plant. When first released from their covering, they are of a beautiful, clear, red color, almost transparent, but soon begin to change color and form, getting more opaque and dark in appearance until, in the course of transformation, they become a black bug, with legs and wings, when they attack the head or grain of the oats.

Under the microscope, the dust which remains on the leaf closely resembles that on the wings of butterflies.

How this innumerable army of infinitesimal worms originated is yet a mystery. It is a singular fact, however, that wherever the greatest quantity of rain has fallen, there the oat crop has fared the worst. In our recent trip through West Tennessee, we saw but a single field of oats, between the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, which was not a failure, or into which it would not be folly to put a scythe-blade. That field was near Denmark, in Madison County, and was sown very early. It is well known that more rain has fallen in West Tennessee this season than in any other part of the State; hence the extreme wet weather must have had some agency in the production of this animalcule. It is also well known that moisture and heat will produce and multiply animal life, millions per hour, and therein we judge is the secret of this destruction of the oat crop. It is one of those cases of natural phenomena which occur only at a certain stage in the growth of plants, and under peculiar states of temperature and weather. It may happen next season, or it may not occur again for many seasons. [Southern Homestead.

A KISSING CASE.—Mr. Barrows, principal of the High School in Palmer, Mass., recently bestowed a kiss upon a handsome female assistant, a fact not very remarkable, nor apparently involving any great wickedness. But somebody saw it done, and told the School Committee. It is fair to infer that the individuals composing that body are "superannuated fogies," who have long ago forgotten what a kiss is, and can't wait for information till the issue of the New American Cyclopædia, containing the letter K., for they expelled Mr. Barrows from his school. Public sympathy is with the schoolmaster, however, for he has been indorsed by two clergymen, and the people of one section of the town threaten to set up a school on their own account and employ Mr. B., if the School Committee refuse to reinstate him in his former position. [Boston Courier.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE TROUBLES IN RICHMOND COUNTY.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I see by your issue of this day, and over the signature of J. C. Thompson, that I am charged with importing votes to Richmond County by steamer Commodore, and also with giving free tickets to others to go by the ferry boats. Now there is not one word of truth in either statement made by the Health Officer's fogleman; and his entire statement, so far as I am concerned, is a base lie from beginning to end, and none know it to be so better than John C. Thompson himself, and his entire story is made up of whole cloth to screen his own agency in the very matter of importing votes in order that the County of Richmond would send two delegates to the State Convention who would be favorable to the nomination of some one of the Choctaw nation who would connect to cure Staten Island and the mercantile community of this emporium with two years more of the Thompsonian practice, *à la* R. H. Thompson and his beautiful cousin, J. C. Thompson. Witness the conduct of each in their respective positions, one as Health Officer, the other as manager of Staten Island Ferry, and agent of the California Express. There are a great many surmises that they play into each other's hands, and make a great deal of money thereby; but I have never heard any surmises that they either of them made anywhere near all they got honestly. Now, Mr. Editor, I am not given to newspaper controversy. I have not the time to follow up two such *honest* individuals as J. C. and R. H. Thompson, but I have the time to deny, and am willing that the facts should be tested as to who imported the votes into Richmond County. I never by word or act asked but one man to attend that primary meeting, either from New York or any other place, and he was a cousin named Romeo W. Daley, who boards at my house, is a voter in our election district, and a Republican at that, all that the twin Thompsons may say to the contrary notwithstanding. One thing, I have never heard either of them charged with excessive honesty, either financially or politically.

P. W. DALEY.

[Tompkinsville, Richmond Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1858.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of the 17th inst. there appears a communication from J. C. Thompson, containing misstatements of fact and inference, which require a brief notice.

Mr. Thompson's effusion seems to have arisen from a desire to answer the statement published some days since, charging the other Thompson (R. H.) with improperly turning out, into a primary meeting, the stevedores and others employed on sickly vessels, irrespective of their residence or right to vote in Staten Island. It appears, however, that the Thompson impudence, J. C. and R. H. combined, was unequal to a denial of the facts charged in that statement, and J. C. contents himself with making, or rather insinuating, counter charges against the Republicans of New-Brighton. The substance of J. C.'s rigmarole, stripped of its personalities, is that somebody hired somebody to come to the primary meeting at New-Brighton, and that the hired somebody did not come.

Now I wish, for myself and my Republican friends of the town of Castleton, distinctly to deny that any persons other than Republicans resident in the Third Election District of Castleton were, by us, brought or sought to be brought to the Republican primary meeting at New-Brighton; and further, that if there were any importation, from New-York or elsewhere, it was without the knowledge or consent, before or after the fact, of the Republicans not under Quarantine domination.

The insinuation of J. C. (for he does not venture to assert it), that *only* fifteen persons left the congregation of stevedores, is utterly false, and can be so proved by many more than fifteen witnesses, whose character for veracity will at least compare favorably with that of either Thompson.

J. C.'s attempt to conceal his employer by the little fling at the Health Officer, R. H., in his last paragraph, forcibly reminds one of the habit of the ostrich when pursued. J. C. certainly exposes his—plumes, however he may hide his head.

The question of political regularity the Republicans, with whom I have the honor of acting, are entirely willing to leave to the decision of the Syracuse Convention, and they are ready to abide by that decision whatever it may be.

In conclusion, I present to J. C. or R. H., either or both Thompsons, my sincere acknowledgments for the honor they confer on me, in publishing me as the leader of such Republicans, such men, such citizens, as Messrs. Shaw and Crabtree. I feel much moved by the compliment, however undeserved I may consider it. I would suggest, however, to the Thompsons, that, in dealing with political matters, *gentlemen* do not intrude on private relations; but perhaps a disregard of the proprieties of life is the fitting accompaniment of contempt for truth, and both find bright exemplars in the Thompsons. Yours, respectfully,

TOMPKINS WESTERVELT.

[So far as the communication of Mr. J. C. Thompson refers to THE TRIBUNE, THE TRIBUNE has only to say, in addition to this reply of Mr. Westervelt:

That it is a fact, acknowledged on all hands, that at the time of the primary meetings at New-Brighton on Saturday sennight, certain persons appeared there who were known to be employed within the Quarantine walls, and certain other persons who were strangers to the people of New-Brighton. These ruffians, headed, it seems by his own acknowledgment, by J. C. Thompson, completely cried down the citizens of New-Brighton, who seceded from the meeting. Mr. J. C. Thompson and his friends remained and chose as delegates to the Richmond Convention four men, three of whom are employees of Dr. Thompson, and the fourth is nephew of a man who has a large contract from that gentleman to purify the Susquehanna, or some similar job. Whose friends were these border ruffians? By whom *must* they have been let loose upon the community at New-Brighton? They did Dr. Thompson's work, and were brought there either by him or his friends. We want nobody's assertion in regard to so plain a matter, either one way or the other. Any jury of twelve honest men would hang a man without leaving their seats on circumstantial evidence as strong as this. Any attempt to prove anything else is as weak and rotten as—a New-Brighton ferry-boat. —*Ed. Tribune.*]

STEAM ON THE CANAL, AND RAILROAD COMPETITION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: With those who have been familiar with the operations of steam upon the shallow waters of the Western rivers, there has been no doubt as to the feasibility of employing steam on the enlarged canal profitably as a propelling power. The only question to settle was the effect upon the banks, if a high rate of speed were attained. Cheap fuel was also another important element in the calculation.

The recent experiments have demonstrated, that at a speed of four miles to the hour a wave of only four inches was raised, while boats towed two miles created a wave nearly eight inches. The important question of the injurious abrasion of the banks by the increased speed of steamboats, is settled in favor of steam.

The next question—cheap fuel—is also settled favorably; for an abundant and cheap supply of coal can be had at Rondout, on the Hudson, at Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, in the coal which is supplied so freely from the Pennsylvania mines.

The only question now left is, the most profitable mode of navigating the canal by steam. That will soon be settled; for it is so important that the best mechanical skill of the country is engaged in answering it.

Already men have commenced devising the best form of a boat to be used for transporting stock on the canal. There is no doubt but cattle-boats will be so constructed as to carry both cattle and sheep or hogs to the City of New-York in less than four days from Buffalo, and in such a manner, too, that the animals will suffer no diminution of weight on the voyage. This will so cheapen transportation as to put it out of the power of the railroads to carry stock unless at ruinous rates, except during the suspension of navigation.

The inevitable result of this new system of transportation upon the canal by steam-power will be the depreciation of the value of the New-York Central and the New-York and Erie Railroads very largely, probably fully one half. They can only depend upon passengers for their support, except during the Winter.

Should the present competition between the two roads continue—and it has proved too profitable to the New-York and Erie for that road to discontinue it—the Central is literally placed between the "upper and the nether mill-stone;" for, with the freight competition of the canal on one side, and the passenger competition of the New-York and Erie on the other, it cannot escape being "ground to dust."

The present passenger competition is much more ruinous to the Central than appears at first sight. The price of passage through from Buffalo to New-York or the reverse is $5; of this sum it is compelled to pay $2 60 to the Hudson River road, so that it gets but $2 40 for carrying a first-class passenger 300 miles. The Central is limited to two cents upon its way passengers, while the New-York and Erie charges at least three cents per mile.

There is no disposition to disparage the value of the roads, for they are both public improvements that are of the highest importance in developing the resources of the country, but it may be well for those in control to lock the facts established by the introduction of steam upon the Erie Canal full in the face, so that they can early make themselves familiar with their features. COUNTRY COUSIN.

Dansville, New-York.

GOOD WORK AT FAIR PRICES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: It was not my intention to call out a reply from the House of Industry, or any other praiseworthy institution, but merely to request poor nine-cent shirt makers and others to send to your benevolent journal a small advertisement (which I am sure would be inserted free), containing their address, prices, &c., that many of us young men might avail ourselves of their services at a fair charge, and not the exorbitant prices we are obliged to pay the stores. I am quite familiar with the mseries of New-York, but want no "bread or blood" banners carried by "brawny men smoking four cent cigars."

The poor clerks of this city work night and day at miserable salaries and live and appear very respectable, and when they are willing to pay fair prices for shirt making (six times 9 cents), our friend of the House of Industry immediately charges us almost double; and I suppose if we should apply to have a coat made, for which we would be willing to pay twice the price he mentions, he, like all the tailors in the city, would charge us four times as much, and appeal to our feelings if we thought it enough to live on, &c.

I wish he would use some of his powers upon our *liberal* employers, when we would be willing to make the immense leap with him from 9 cents to one dollar.

I do not believe they are good workmen and willing, or I am sure they could be well patronized by us motherless, sisterless young bachelors at the prices I have named.

If the 9-cent article was for the purpose of soliciting alms for the House of Industry, we think it should have been mentioned in a postscript, as he would receive, no doubt, many small contributions, as he has before, from the clerks of New-York.

Very respectfully, P. M. K.

New-York, Aug. 16, 1858.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. John Norrie, of Toronto, is now on his way to England, where he will deliver to the Queen the following petition signed by members of the Provincial Parliament—citizens of all parts of Canada—praying her Majesty to appoint some member of the Royal Family to make a visit to Toronto upon the opening of the Crystal Palace in that place:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Toronto, and inhabitants of Canada generally, most respectfully showeth:

That your petitioners desire to approach your Royal Majesty with an expression of devoted loyalty and attachment to your royal person and family. That your petitioners beg leave to inform your Majesty that a Crystal Palace similar in design, but of smaller dimensions than those of London and Paris for the exhibition of the products of Canadian industry and skill, is in course of erection in Toronto and will be completed about the 1st of October next. That since your Majesty has been graciously pleased to honor the inauguration of similar undertakings in England and elsewhere with your royal presence, your petitioners most humbly pray that your Most Gracious Majesty will confer a mark of favor and distinction on your loyal subjects in Canada—of which they will always entertain the most grateful remembrance—by conferring your authority on His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, or some other member of your Majesty's Royal Family, to proceed to Canada, and to represent your Majesty in opening the Crystal Palace in this the most important dependency of your Majesty's Empire.

And your petitioners, &c.

—We state by request, that Miss Margaretta Fox, whose baptism into the Catholic Church last Sunday has been made the occasion of a story that she had "renounced Spiritualism," has had nothing to do personally with "Spiritualism" for some five years past. Her reason for this step was one with which the public can have no concern, but it was the furthest possible from a belief that the "Rapping" was a mere juggle or human imposture.

—Capt. Vianno, Aid to Gen. Trista, special agent of Gen. Altrista, who has been here for some days engaged in negotiating a loan for the State of Puebla, leaves in the Havana steamer for Vera Cruz to-day. It is understood that he has been partially successful, and that he returns for fuller powers to complete the negotiation.

—Among the passengers to sail for Europe in the Arago, on Saturday next, 21st inst., is the poet ESTELLA ANNA LEWIS. She purposes, we understand, to spend a year or more in travel and study abroad.

BASE BALL.

BROOKLYN AGAINST NEW-YORK.

Yesterday the return match at Base Ball between Brooklyn and New-York was played at the Fashion Course, L. I., and terminated in a victory for the Brooklynites, thus making the contest up to this time an even one, the New-Yorkers having been the winners on the former occasion.

There was considerable money depending upon the result—the partisans of New-York having offered very heavy odds on their friends—being greatly influenced by the result of the first match game. But by this time they have no doubt found Base Ball, like Sambo's white man, "berry unsartin."

The attendance was a trifle less than on the first occasion, a few weeks ago, and we observed that there was a very slim show of gambling and other outside entertainments. The gentlemen who devote themselves to the neat handling of bits of pasteboard have probably learned by this time that base-ball players are not at all profitable subjects for the practice of this craft.

Play began at 2:30 p. m., and from the very commencement, luck seemed all on the side of the Brooklyn nine, who went in first and scored six runs. The New-Yorkers followed for two runs. The next innings gave nothing to either side. In the third, Brooklyn made five, New-York one. The fourth innings gave Brooklyn six to their opponents' one! The gentlemen with money declined giving the long odds on New-York about this time.

The fifth innings gave Brooklyn two; New-York nothing. The next innings, three to the Long Islanders; the New-Yorkers meeting the same fate as before. The seventh innings gave Brooklyn four runs; New-York one. The eighth, Brooklyn two; New-York none. The last, Brooklyn one; New-York four—thus making the score, for Brooklyn 29 runs; for New-York 8.

The play was much the best on the Brooklyn side. The New-Yorkers' fielding was very indifferent in the beginning, and did not grow better until about the seventh innings—too late to retrieve the fortunes of the day. The Brooklyn Nine's fielding began badly, but was soon bettered, as may be seen by the frequency with which they "skunked" New-York—five innings out of the nine.

The pitching was good on both sides, but the catching for Brooklyn (by Master) was rather better than that for New-York, by De Boist. It was not until the ninth innings that luck seemed fairly to turn in favor of New-York; then they played well, and made four good runs, but it was too late. The largest score made was by J. Green, who is a judicious and vigorous player.

The players were as follows:

BROOKLYN.		NEW-YORK.	
Marten	Catcher.	Gelston	Short.
Pidgeon	Pitcher.	Pinckney	Second base.
Price	First base.	Bixby	First base.
Oliver	Second base.	Marsh	Third base.
M. O'Brien	Third base.	De Boist	Catcher.
R. Pierce	Short.	Hoyt	Right field.
J. Greene	Right field.	Turner	Left field.
P. O'Brien	Center field.	Davis	Center field.
Manolt	Left field.	Van Cott	Pitcher.

Of these Gelston contributed three runs, and Pinckney, Marsh, Hoyt, Turner and Van Cott each one to the score of their side, while Greene contributed six, Marten and Pierce each four, Pidgeon, Oliver and P. O'Brien each three, and Price, M. O'Brien and Manolt each two runs to the score of the Brooklyn side.

We append a brief summary of the runs made in each innings.

Runs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Tot.
Brooklyn	6	0	5	0	2	3	4	2	1	29
New-York	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	8

Judge Van Cott (Gotham Club), scorer for New-York.
J. B. Leggett (Excelsior Club), scorer for Brooklyn.
J. B. Beche (Excelsior Club), umpire.

On the conclusion of the game, three hearty cheers were given for the Brooklyn Nine, at the instance of Mr. De Boist. After this the players adjourned to the Committee Room (where a collation was served), when Mr. De Boist, Captain of the New-York Nine, proposed the health of Mr. Pidgeon, leader of the Brooklyn Nine, and Judge Van Cott proposed that of the Umpire. Various toasts were drunk and complimentary speeches made, after which the company adjourned.

Another match between New-York and Brooklyn is already spoken of, but the notion has not yet assumed a definite shape.

CITY ITEMS.

BULL'S HEAD.—The prospect last evening in Forty-fourth street was that the supply of bullocks would be about 1,000 head less than this day week. About 2,200 had been yarded, and some 300 more were expected, and that number may be somewhat increased, but not largely. In consequence of the quality of the stock in market not being as good this week as last, we think the price will rule a little higher for the best beef. At any rate, that was the case on Tuesday; not that the best sold at over 9c. per pound net, but that that price was asked for poorer grades of cattle than those generally sold at that a week ago. As usual, the Eastern buyers at Albany went in strong for the best cattle, paying full as much as the price here, less freight and commission, and in some cases more. An unusual number went to Providence. The total sent East is reported at 1,200 head. Not as many cattle were sold yesterday as usual on Tuesday, the butchers being determined not to submit to any advance. We heard of some who left the yard without buying, because they were asked over 9c. per pound, declaring that they can get first-rate bullocks from Dutchess County at that price, dressed weight. The business certainly was unusually dull, even for Tuesday afternoon, and all attempts to sell ended before night.

THE JENA STUDENTS.—The students of the University of Jena, resident in this city, celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of their Alma Mater last evening, by a grand festival, according to the manner of their fatherland. The celebration came off in the Constanz Brewery, in East Fourth street, and was participated in by a large number of ex-students from other German universities beside Jena. The ceremonies were peculiar, and demand a more extensive description than the lateness of the hour permits. The hall was beautifully decorated with banners and inscriptions, and the lager flowed in torrents.

The publishers of the "United States Business Directory" are about to canvass this city. The plan of this work is to give in one large volume the address of all the business men of the United States. The canvass in this city is to be under the direction of Mr. Henry W. Benchley.

NOT TO BLAME.—William Rung, at whose apartments, No. 379 Tenth street, between Avenues B and C, a trunk full of stolen property was found, as before reported in THE TRIBUNE, says that, in consequence, his friends and acquaintances look upon him with suspicion and distrust. It appears that Adolph Hartman, the actual receiver of the stolen goods, took them to Rung's place. Hartman was accompanied by a young man whom he introduced as his nephew, and who he said was going to Europe shortly. He said that the trunk belonged to his nephew, and requested Rung to take care of it for a few days, which the latter consented to do; but at the expiration of a fortnight he (Rung) suspected something wrong, and gave notice of the matter to a private watchman. An examination was about being made in the matter, when the police appeared and took charge of the property, and entirely exonerated Rung from blame.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner Connery held an inquest on Tuesday, at No. 21 Oliver street, upon the body of Michael Husey, a native of Ireland, 24 years of age, who died suddenly while bathing on Monday at Stoney Brook, L. I. Deceased, it appears, while bathing with his brother, was taken suddenly ill and sank, but was rescued and brought ashore where he died shortly afterward. A medical examination showed that death was caused by disease of the heart, rendered quickly fatal while bathing, and the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY AND FALSE PRETENSES.—Officer Smith of the Second District Police Court, yesterday morning arrested Robert N. Freeman at his residence No. 50 West Twelfth street, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by the firm of Middleton & Pooler, importers of watches, No. 16 Maiden lane; and also on a charge of false pretenses, preferred by Mr. George W. Barry. Mr. Reuben C. Middleton, of the above-named firm, alleges that on the 29th of July ultimo, Freeman obtained from him two gold watches, valued at $30 each, for the purpose of showing them to his customers, whom he said desired a purchase. A day or two afterward, Freeman returned and paid for one of the watches, but did not return the other, alleging as a reason that it was in the hands of a lady who was about to purchase it. At another visit, when questioned about the watch, he said the lady still had it, and when she produced the money he would hand it over. It is further alleged that on the 11th instant, Freeman obtained another gold watch, valued at $100, for which he said he had a purchaser. Freeman said that the gentleman who wished to purchase was in town, but shortly afterward he came to the store and said that the person would not be here till next Saturday, when he would get the money. Mr. Middleton ordered him to return the watch, but he failed to do so.

It is further alleged that, on the 12th inst., Freeman, while in the said store, went behind the counter and took from a table a gold watch valued at $40, which he put in his pocket and carried away.

Mr. George W. Barney, of No. 16 Maiden lane, alleged that Freeman came to his place and wished to purchase a bill of gold chains. He stated that he had a son at Saratoga, who was selling jewelry from house to house. Mr. Barney asked him from whom he was buying goods, and he replied, Middleton & Pooler, whereupon he (Barney) called upon said firm and was informed that Freeman had bought goods of them, and had given them good references. Mr. Barney feeling satisfied, sold a bill of gold chains amounting to $225, which said Freeman promised to pay at the expiration of thirty days. A day or two thereafter Freeman called again and saying that he had bought several watches, for some ladies, at Middleton & Pooler's, desired to purchase chains to go with the watches. Mr. Barney gave him three gold chains, valued at $60, with the understanding that he should return the property the next morning. The next day, as is alleged, Freeman called and exhibited a paper in writing which he said was a lease of the premises No. 614 Broadway, which he had just taken, and paid the rent in advance. He told Mr. B. that the ladies for whom he had taken the chains were out of town, but that he had sold one of the chains and got the money for it. Mr. Barney then asked Freeman how his (F.'s) son liked the chains? Freeman replied, "Very well; he has sold them all." Mr. B. wanted to know when he could have some money? Freeman said the next day, when he would receive money from his son. The next day Freeman called and said the money had come, but that he had left it home. At this time he said he had purchased a gold watch of the value of $300 from J. A. Abby, and wanted a chain to go with it, whereupon Mr. B. let him have a chain valued at $26, which chain or the money he was to return next morning.

Mr. Barney, for some reason or other, suspected all was not right, and followed Freeman to Brock's jewelry store, in Chatham street, where Freeman left the chain and came out of the store.

Subsequently, Mr. B. alleges that he saw the same chain and others which Freeman had obtained hanging in the window of said Brock's store. The next day, Freeman called and said that the man liked the chain very much, and he (Freeman) would pay the bill tomorrow. He said he had an account in the National Bank, which Mr. B. found, on inquiry, to be untrue, and furthermore, that he had no son at Saratoga.

Justice Kelly, before whom the accused was taken, committed him to prison for examination.

A PRETENDED FRIEND.—Officer Cooper yesterday morning arrested a fellow named Philip Nicholas, charged with stealing $45 from Charles Kuhn of No. 172 Seventh avenue. Kuhn alleges that a few days ago Nicholas called to see him, and in a conversation between them, the latter told him that he could procure business for him. The next day Nicholas called again and informing Kuhn that he had some business for him, told him to put $50 in his pocket and accompany him. The two got into a stage going up town, but before they reached Eighty-second street, Nicholas under some pretense got out, and in a short time thereafter Kuhn missed his money. Upon Nicholas's arrest he offered to give Kuhn security for the money, which he admitted taking. One of the up town Aldermen, acting as Magistrate at the Tombs, committed Nicholas to prison in default of bail.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of Real Estate were made yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot north side 31st st., 325 feet west of 1st av., 25x100.... $1,100
Cottage and 9½ lots in Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.... 850

"ATTEMPTED EXTORTION."—Mr. Hiram P. Horton of Washington Market desires us to state that he is not the person alluded to in the paragraph published under the above heading in yesterday's papers.

STABBING.—Justice Kelly yesterday morning committed one Cornelius Quinn to prison on a charge of feloniously assaulting Henry Linden, residing in Sixty-second street, near Avenue B. The parties had an altercation in the Central Park respecting an old difficulty, and in the course of the quarrel Quinn drew a knife and stabbed Linden in the abdomen, inflicting a severe and probably fatal wound. Some time ago, it will be remembered, one Linden, the father of the complainant in this case, was killed by being stabbed with a pitchfork in the hands of the present defendant and his father. The father was, we believe, convicted of manslaughter and sent to prison for a term of years, and the son was acquitted.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—A day or two ago A. E. L. Keese, a police-officer from the City of Washington, appeared before Justice Connolly, and made complaint against Anton Bierchent, charging him with being a fugitive from justice from that place. He alleged that he had a warrant issued by a justice of the peace for the arrest of Bierchant, and the affidavit of Henry Knou, charging the accused with arson. Justice Connolly issued his warrant, and Officer Lutts arrested Bierchant, and gave him in custody of Officer Keese, who took him to Washington yesterday afternoon.

GRAND LARCENY.—Office Smith of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning arrested a woman named Mary P. Meagher, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from Mrs. Mary Imbert of Thirtieth street. Mrs. Imbert lived in said house last year, and, having occasion to go to Pennsylvania, locked up her room, and, on returning, found that her premises had been burglariously entered, and the contents of three trunks stolen. Lately she found some of the property in possession of the accused. Justice Kelly committed the woman to prison for trial.

RUFFIANISM.—An Italian named Ceragolia was attacked and violently assaulted at a late hour on Monday night on the corner of Leonard street and Broadway, by John Gooderson, said to be a member of the Dead-Rabbit crowd. The assault is alleged to have been committed without provocation. Officer Bennett, being near at the time, arrested Gooderson, when the latter drew a revolver, and would have shot the officer but for the timely interference of a citizen, who wrested the weapon from his grasp. Gooderson was committed by Justice Osborn in default of bail.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—Isaac Brush, doing business at No. 68 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Officer King, charged with having committed an outrage upon Caroline Wille, a young woman residing at No. 25 Rose street, and who was employed in the upper part of Broadway. Brush was held to answer in $1,000 bail.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY MACHINERY.—A man, name not ascertained, was crushed to death on Tuesday afternoon by machinery, at the corner of Bleecker and Greenwich streets. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

FOUND DEAD.—The remains of a colored man named Humans were discovered on the track of the Hudson River Railroad, a few yards above the Rhinebeck depot, by the 10:30 p. m. train from New-York yesterday. It was supposed that he was run over by the down train passing at 12:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

ARREST OF RIVER THIEVES.—About 11 o'clock on Monday evening Officer O'Brien of the Harbor Police boat No. 1, arrested a man named John Watson, who had in his possession a trunk and a quantity of clothing stolen from on board of the bark Milton, lying at Pier No. 18 East River. At 1 o'clock on the same night the above crew arrested a man named John Mahoney, he having stolen a small boat and gone on board of a schooner lying off the Battery, and stolen a quantity of pork from her. Both prisoners were locked up for further examination.

THE PAWTUCKET MILLS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I wish to make the following correction in your notice of the explosion and burning of the knitting cotton mill of Messrs. Dexter & Brother, at Pawtucket, R. I., in this morning's edition. The building instead of being entirely destroyed, as you stated, is but slightly damaged; while the greatest