PULPIT AND PLATFORM.

YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

THE USES OF EVIL—MRS. CELIA BURLEIGH'S FIRST SERMON.

The announcement that Mrs. Celia Burleigh had entered the pulpit, and would preach yesterday morning at the Unitarian Church, in One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st., near Fourth-ave., drew together about 100 persons. Many of these were regular members of the church, but others were doubtless attracted by the novelty of hearing a woman preach. The Woman's Rights element was not unrepresented, if one might judge of the expression of some countenances, and the number of women reporters of certain weekly papers present. Mrs. Burleigh is already somewhat known to the public through the press, and her connection with the Woman's Rights movement; but as this was her "maiden sermon," considerable curiosity was felt in regard to her appearance, as was evinced by the rustle of dresses and the straining of necks, as she passed up the aisle to the pulpit, behind which she seated herself with a self-possession that indicated previous acquaintance with audiences. If any expected a display of oratory they must have been disappointed, although Mrs. Burleigh has a clear voice, a distinct enunciation, and an unruffled manner. There were not wanting in her sermon eloquent and pathetic passages, and even touches of humor, but she read it through without gesticulation, and with scarcely any variation of tone, and the congregation sat to the end, attentive, but unmoved listeners. Selecting as her text, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve," she said:

There is no admonition that has in it more pith and vital significance. We are much given to blindly serving masters chosen for us before we are born, and though our souls sometimes may revolt thereat, it is for the most part an impotent revolt wasting to the energies, and deadening to the soul. But to all souls in bondage to whatever master, comes the divine admonition, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." This right to choose is the supreme human attribute, and is not to be exercised for us, but only by ourselves. That we have been sinners need not prevent our becoming saints. Though we be bound in the bondage of sin, the soul that has faith shall yet remove mountains. I enter my protest against the infidelity of the age; an age that shows more infidels to Adam however, than to God. We ought to remember that this world is a school for the education, not of a faculty, but of man. This life seems but a succession of blunders, and yet fate is kinder to us than we know. Progress, God's thrifty handmaid, does not come by the direct road, but by a round about-way. Not infrequently she lets us think we are using her when all the time she is really leading us.

In a general way we all acknowledge ourselves sinners, but we refuse to have anything to do with sinners who have been found out. And what is true of the individual is equally true of society, for only perfection can bear with imperfection. Jesus was not afraid he should lose caste because he was seen talking with the woman who had sinned. Sin may be defined as the transgression of any law that is binding upon us; but as the law is sometimes wrong, owing to the weakness of human judgment, sin may sometimes become a virtue; hence the necessity of the opposition element within us which leads us to transgress a law we feel to be wrong. Only by perpetual revolt does the soul emancipate itself from the tyranny of the past and ally itself with the divine order that shall yet subdue all chaos. If the genius of revolt were not stronger in brave natures than the unguided conscience of weak ones, there would be no progress whatever. According to our traditions the first sinner was the first woman, and we shudder to think what might have been the fate of our race if that sin had not been committed. We have reason to thank God for the irrepressible curiosity of that first woman; the world of work and wisdom around us so painfully won was worth winning, even though it be by transgression. Thus sin has its uses. It is a curious fact that from David's knowledge of the wife of Uriah—that is, from murder, lust and adultery—came Jesus of Nazareth, the hope of mankind. But profane as well as sacred history teaches the same lessons. Rome, which rose in robbery and bloodshed and overran the world, was the refuse of civilization, of the arts and sciences; it was murder teaching progress, robbery making the plundered rich; and at our own doors we see that two centuries of Slavery did more to raise up the savage than freedom could have done; the twin monsters of War and Slavery were pitted against each other, and both did the work of God.

We hear constantly of what the individual owes to society; it is time we heard of what society owes to the individual; and not till it seeks to reform instead of to punish the sinner, can we call ourselves true Christians. While we are so prompt to condemn, so slow to forgive, there is no true progress. We may forget the evil-doers, the murderer, the robber, the girl on the town, but they will not forget us—they breathe their infection on us, and on our sons and daughters, meeting us at every turn, and we cannot escape them. The world cannot do without its sinners, nor be saved without their help. The cause of humanity suffers more from its high priests and pharisees than from its publicans and harlots. Just as during the glacial period the frozen stream that flowed across the earth was necessary to pile up rocks and hills and make the now pleasant vales, to dam up great lakes that the interior of continents might not want for water, and to spread the fertile soil in barren places that man might use it in after ages—so the sinner with his lusts and passions and selfish ambitions is necessary for the production of good. But my argument does not justify sin. Because sinners must be, does not absolve us from the obligation to do no sin, but rather calls on us to exert ourselves to prevent it. I believe that finally all souls shall be saved, and no sinner need despair, for all the vast universe is calling to him, "Choose this day whom ye will serve."

THE FINAL ACCOUNT—A ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW.

The Rev. Father McNamee preached yesterday morning, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the parable of the "Unjust Steward," from the Gospel of the day. He said: During the third year of the ministerial life of our Lord upon earth He remained for some time at a little village beyond the Jordan. There it was that He propounded the beautiful parable of the good shepherd, who left his ninety and nine sheep in the wilderness to go in search of the one that was lost. There it was that He inveighed so bitterly against the hypocrisy of certain sects of the Jews, who chose the chief seats at feasts, robbed the poor, and made long prayers, but were inwardly ravening wolves. On the same occasion, he delivered the parable of the unjust steward. At first it seems as though it were only intended for His disciples; but it really applies to all christendom. We are all His disciples; He has committed many things to our charge, and we are bound to fulfill His precepts if we would share with Him the joys of heaven. In considering this parable three questions arise. First, who is the rich man; second, who is the steward; and third, by what means did the steward squander the goods of his master. Christ himself is the rich man and the master; we are the stewards, and it is by our sinful disobedience of His commands that we waste His goods. We are unjust to Him. We owe Him everything through the sacrifice He made for us by His own death upon the cross. Each one of us is His steward, appointed to care for and make proper use of those things which He has intrusted to us. We are bound to obey His behests, to live justly and uprightly, to relieve suffering humanity, and to help our fellows, by a good example, in leading a good life. A day is in store for us, if we neglect these matters, when the awful words will be addressed to us: "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward."

But all of us will have to give an account of our stewardships. The human race is subject to sin and death; the latter universal. Christ and his sacred Mother were alone exempt from the former. All must die and stand before the judgment seat and receive reward or condemnation. It is this giving an account of their stewardship which clothes death with terrors, even to the saints; for if their stewardship has not been worthily filled, it is then too late. There is not opportunity for repentance then, no opportunity for penance and fasting. As we are then found, so must we remain till all eternity. The grave question will be asked, What have we done with the riches, the health, the senses of the body, the faculties of mind, and the faculties of the soul which were given to us; how have we used them? Are we prepared to give a favorable answer to this question? If the conscience replies in the negative, how dreadful it would be for us to be called on this day to give an account of our stewardship. It demands the most serious reflection. To parents this parable is especially a solemn warning, for they also have the direct care and charge of others—the moral and religious training of their offspring. How terrible will be the position of some parents at the last day! How many there are to be found who are God's bitterest enemies in the sad example they set to their children, who are naturally imitators, and talk as they hear others talk, and act as they see others act. Parents must accept their responsibility and give their children a Catholic and Christian education. They must prepare them for eternity. Let them teach them to emulate the unjust steward, not in his iniquity but in his prudence, and, by making friends with Jesus Christ the Righteous, lay up treasures in Heaven. So that when they are called to give an account of their stewardship they may be told: "Well done, thou just and faithful servant! Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

SELFISHNESS FORBIDDEN.

The Rev. Merrill Richardson, pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, on Madison-ave., preached yesterday from Romans xiv., 7: "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." His specific subject was, "Selfishness is forbidden in God's Kingdom," and in the course of his sermon he spoke substantially as follows: No man can, and no man should, live to himself. The wayside beggar touches some chord of sympathy in other hearts. The child of a day, that only breathes and dies, has lived to change the mother's soul, it may be for all future time. No distance, no solitude, will enable a mortal being to live wholly to himself. No wings of the morning can bear him beyond the circle of the influences which bind in one God's realm of moral beings. In this respect God's moral kingdom resembles his physical kingdom. Science reveals the fact that mutual attraction and dependence pervade the whole material universe. We come to live of the physical universe as held in order, system by balancing system, worlds revolving around their centers, by the powers which the minute parts of each have over the parts of all the rest. The same God devised this realm of spirits; and can we not discern the like connection in its parts?—A like law of dependence and mutual influence? In the one no object can be so small as not to affect the largest body in space. So in the other, no spirit can be so insignificant as not to change the destiny of other spirits. Does Orion or Arcturus, or the farthest star which the telescope reveals to the eye, stretch forth to our earth a preserving influence? "Yes," says science. So, says the Bible, do the angels of strength who fly from orb to orb, interest themselves in the inhabitants of this earth. And, in whatever regions of space they may be found, the sanctified in glory watch the struggles of men here, and are often God's ministers of help to the weak and the tempted. Confining our subject to our own world and race, we see how the text must be true, that "no one liveth to himself." Do we not to-day read the words of men who lived thousands of years ago, and in another quarter of the globe? Have the ideas of Moses, the shepherd of Midian, ceased to influence the lives of men? No people, no rank or order, from the laborer to the prince, live entirely to themselves. Good or evil is, to some extent, inevitable from every life, because every man exerts an influence for one or the other. Gospel charity knows no limit of kindred or people; and benevolence, and not selfishness, is the rule of God's kingdom. Duty began the day man was created; and wherever there is want, or burden, or sorrow, there is man's call to duty.

So thickly laid are the meshes of influence in the social state that one cannot live a day without doing something to bless or curse those around him. His acts, his words, his smiles or frowns, are all as seeds cast into a fertile soil. God will hold every moral being responsible for his part in society. Let us ponder, then, our duty as members of God's moral system. We can never get out of it. We are parts of it; and each, according to his gift, is bound to do something for its good.

A COSMOPOLITAN DEBATE.

THE CHAMPIONS OF SCIENCE AND OF RELIGION CONFRONTING EACH OTHER.

The Cosmopolitan Conference listened, yesterday, to an essay by Mr. Bouchet, on "Social Science—what it is not and what it is." A compass and a chart, said he, are needed for the navigation of the sea of life. There is so much looseness of thought and utterance on the subject of social science that it is eminently necessary to define first, what science is, and then to show what is not social science. Neither opinion, belief, nor knowledge is science. Facts are the ground-work, but they are not science itself. A man may be an encyclopedia of knowledge, and still not a scientific man. Literature is inferior to science, though such is not the general American opinion. Depreciatory remarks about science are often intended to cover ignorance. Literature is loud-mouthed; science is still and strong. Sentimental feeling and emotion are not science, though the attempt is often made to substitute them for it. Religions are usually founded on sentiment, hence the combats between the advocates of religion and of science. It is when religion strives to ignore science that it works ruin. We don't know how to be good, because we don't know science. We cannot have society truly organized without system, and no system is possible without science.

The speaker remembered how rejoiced he once was, when studying at a foreign University, to pick up a paper called a *Journal of Social Science*, but was disappointed to find it full of cant and nonsense. He considered himself a student of social science proper. Political economy, then ethics, then sociology, is the natural order in which to view three matters that are often confounded. Sociology has for its object the fullest gratification of the social nature that is consonant with the rights of others. One principal object of the speaker was to show which is the next link to be added to the chain of sciences, where the iron is now hot. By knowledge alone can man better his miserable condition, though the sentiments must be cultivated in connection with the intellect. The early thinkers *believed; we know*. They confided in mutable beings; we trust in immutable law.

But let us examine ourselves as to where we stand in this respect. Superstition and social anarchy still rule the majority. We are but an infant race. It is interesting to know that sciences have been systematically developed, beginning with mathematics, until now mental science and sociology, which are among the highest, are coming to be reached. Science originates when we apply a rational method to the investigation of the objects of intellectual perception. The science of economics is more pressingly necessary than any other, and will now be developed. We cannot follow the laws of ethics while oppressed by poverty. We should not call ethics or economics social science; though, grouping them with sociology, we may call the three "the social sciences." Pauperism is the prime curse of human life. Criminals are the victims, rather than the oppressors of society. The wasteful, competitive, incoherent methods of conducting human life are the principal cause of terrestrial misery. Science must now take labor by the hand, as a man takes a woman's hand in marriage. Fruitful will be the results of this union. The scientific organization of labor will be the first step in social reorganization. It is the magnificent destiny of science to produce unity of thought in the human family.

Mr. Hume said that he objected, as a Christian, to bowing down before that cold, unfeeling idol, Science. He wanted love to be commander-in-chief. Science was not so harmonious in its development as Mr. Bouchet had stated. He used the retorts usually made by the advocates of religion to the exhorbitant demands of science. He had entered upon the anti-Slavery and other reforms, not on scientific principles, but for love of right and as a Christian; so did all others who accomplished anything. Moral wants are at the top of the tree, and scientific men don't get up there.

Mr. Thurber said that more time and means have been spent in finding the road to immortality than in anything else. He, as a Spiritualist, without much book learning, claimed that the regular scientific men showed themselves as bigoted and as lacking in discernment as any "superstitious religionists." Land reform, social reorganization, &c., were nothing in his estimation compared with Spiritualism, either as a science or a reform.

Mr. Stone said that God must be the guide of science, and delivered an exhortation concerning the necessity of the subordination of science to religion.

Mr. Swackhammer generalized and concluded that Spiritualism had not shown itself of any great avail as a science for the regeneration of society.

H. Evans said science is the perception of the relations of phenomena. We should not ignore either science or religion. He argued from the point of view of positivism. We should be governed by feeling and guided by intellect. He rejoiced to find that sociology was so universally studied and debated.

Mr. Madox said that while seven-tenths of the human family are so poorly supplied with the necessaries of life, the kind of social science we should attend to most is that which has for its object the relief of human suffering. Let us put our science into practical use. He cited the case of Robert Owen, who, atheist as he was, had worked wonders at Lanark, Scotland, for the amelioration of the people's condition.

Mr. Gregory read an account of the *Familistere* of Guise, in France. He was glad that such successful experiments as this and the one at Mulhouse, and those of the corporations of England and Germany, were depending more on hard-working, practical men than on men of science for their success.

Mr. Hodgkins saw that the majority of the speakers had not much confidence in science. Sociology is new, for the facts of society have not been thoroughly canvassed. Science was developed in past ages by the higher classes, who did not suffer much. Only recently have the really suffering classes taken to studying the evils of their existence; and from this study will come the science of society.

Mr. Bouchet, in closing, said, in reference to the religious question introduced, that religion had always wanted to be good, but did not know how; and now science was going to show it how.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION—THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT—HORTICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

The Fortieth Annual Exhibition of the American Institute will be opened in the Empire Rink, at Third-ave. and Sixty-third-st., on Thursday, Sept. 7, at 12 m. It has been understood that the building would not be ready for machinery until Aug. 15, but as it is especially desirable that all the machinery should be in actual operation on the opening day, the Board of Managers have just issued a request that all machinery, and particularly that which is heavy, be forwarded as soon as possible after Aug. 1. On Monday, Aug. 28, the Rink will be open for the reception of goods. The exhibition will continue every secular day from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. for two months, and will close with an address and the proclamation of awards. The Board are confident that this exposition of American industry can be made to surpass any that has preceded it. They propose several novelties, and particularly desire that this shall be an exhibition of advanced methods and processes. They are especially anxious to have the operators seen at work with their machinery upon the raw or half-finished material for the pleasure and instruction of visitors. Several manufacturers have already indicated a disposition to exhibit on a small scale in the manner indicated.

In addition to the 80,220 square feet of floor in the Rink as it was last year, at least 13,000 square feet of floor and gallery will be added on Third-ave., where a building will be erected from the avenue to the Rink, 48 by 100. It is expected that the Department of Fine Arts will occupy this building, which will be two-and-a-half stories high.

In response to the request of many leading manufacturers and exhibitors, and to its own convictions, the Institute has decided to present no medals to exhibitors hereafter, except its great Medal of Honor, which can only be awarded to the discoverer or inventor of a machine, product, or process so important in its use or application as to supplant any article previously used for the same purpose, or at least to work a favorable revolution in some branch of the useful arts.

Each exhibitor will receive a handsome official copy of the judges' report made upon the particular merits of the exhibited article, without comparative reference to other articles on exhibition. This will relieve the Board somewhat of the necessity of making distinctions between articles equally good, and will enable them to give for each article a correct statement of the estimation in which it is held by the judges.

In the allotment of space and locality the managers will discriminate in favor of novelties of undoubted utility, and where the processes of manufacture are to be shown in actual operation, especially if the application for space be made at once. Articles for exhibition are permanently classified as follows:

Department of Fine Arts and Education, Department of the Dwelling, Department of Dress and Handicraft, Department of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Department of Engines and Machinery, Department of Intercommunication, Department of Agriculture and Horticulture.

The Fair of 1870 having been a conspicuous success in the exhibition of horticultural products, the Board of Managers of this year's Fair, desirous of increasing the interest in the horticultural department, have appropriated liberal sums of money to be distributed in awards to successful competitors in floral and horticultural products. All specimens of special merit will receive, in addition to money or plate, the certificate above mentioned. Specimens for competition must be entered on Sept. 11, 18, or 25, before 12 o'clock each day, each series to be kept in perfect condition for four days. Similar varieties of renewed specimens may be entered, and will be entitled to awards at each of the periods above stated. During October, miscellaneous collections will receive awards. The highest money awards will be: For the best floral design, $25; for the best Wardian case containing plants, $20. Fruit will be exhibited from Sept. 11 to the end of the Fair, renewals of fresh specimens being considered a favor. The awards for fruit will be:

For the best collection of not less than 50 named varieties of pears, $30; for the best 30 named varieties, $30. For the best collection of not less than 50 named varieties of apples, $40. For plums and peaches, small awards. For the best six named varieties of grapes grown under glass, $20; native grapes, 25 varieties, $25. Best collection of 20 vegetables, $20. Plants, fruits, or vegetables can be entered at any time during the Fair for general competition.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH AUGUST RACE MEETING—PROGRAMME AND PROBABLE STARTERS.

The August race meeting at Monmouth Park begins August 1, and will continue five days. Since the announcement of the programme for the meeting two important races have been added—a steeple-chase for gentlemen riders, the prize for which is a superb silver punch-bowl, presented by John Chamberlin, and a four-mile heat race for a purse of $3,000, the gift of James Fisk, jr. Altogether the money in purses and stakes to be run for at this meeting amounts to $23,600; and in every race there will also be second and third money. So many rich prizes amply prove the liberality of the management at Monmouth Park, which is still further manifested by the absence of entrance money in the purse races. The full entries in the different stakes show appreciation of the management on the part of owners and trainers, and everything indicates a brilliant meeting.

The first day's racing, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, begins with a hurdle race for a purse of $800, two miles, over eight hurdles; the winner receiving $600, the second horse $200, and the third $100. The entries are not made until the night previous, but it is probable that Oysterman, Tammany, Vesuvius, Sanford, and one or two more, will be engaged in it. A mile dash, for a purse of $600, succeeds, the first horse receiving $400, the second and third $150 and $50 respectively. The entries close on the day previous. Then comes the Continental stakes for three-year-old colts and fillies, $50 entrance, p. p., with $1,000 added by the Association. This race is mile heats, and there are 27 horses entered; the best public performers and most probable starters being Frank Ross or Saucebox, from Capt. Cottrill's stable; Salina, from General Buford's; Nellie Ransom, from Mr. Babcock's; Bingamon, from Mr. Sanford's; Stockwood, or Wanderer, from Mr. Swigert's; Idaho, from Col. McDaniels's, and Nathan Oaks, from the Messrs. Parks's stable. Such a race, worth $2,600 to the winner, is certain to be very interesting, for heat races are exceedingly popular with the public. If the representatives of Mr. Cottrill's and Mr. Swigert's stables are in good condition, their meeting with the flying filly Salina will be productive of great excitement in racing circles, and it will be a difficult matter to name the winner.

On the second day, Wednesday, August 2, the Thespian Stakes for two-year-olds is the first race; $50 entrance, p. p., with $500 added by the Association; three-quarters of a mile. The second and third horses receive $100 and $50 respectively out of the stakes, which will be worth to the winner $1,300 clear. There are 19 entries, of which the following are the most likely to start: Malita (winner of the Hopeful Stakes at the last meeting), Victoria, Buckden (second to Malita in the Hopeful), Mr. Sanford's King Lear filly, Mr. Morris's Eclipse colt (winner of the Saratoga Stakes and named St. Patrick), Col. Mc. Daniels's Hubbard; the Messrs. Parks's Experience Oaks, and perhaps D. J. Crouse's Little Anna. Over the longer distance of three-quarters of a mile, Buckden will be able to turn the tables on Malita, and his most formidable opponent will be Hubbard and St. Patrick; one of the three being pretty certain to prove the winner. A selling race for all ages, one mile and a half, for a purse of $500, follows, and any surplus over the entered selling price will go to the second horse, and will not, as at Jerome Park and Saratoga, be divided between the Association and the second horse. This race is followed by the Mansion House sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., with $1,000 added, for four-year olds; the second and third to receive $200 and $100 out of the stakes; two-mile heats. There are 12 entries, of which the most likely starters are Preakness, Judge Durell, Conductor, Ecliptic or Midday, and Susan Ann. If Preakness has recovered his Westchester Cup form, there is nothing in the race that can beat him; in the event of his not being up to the mark, then Mr. Doswell's representative will probably place this stake, worth $1,300 net, to his credit.

On the third day, the racing opens with the West End Hotel Stakes for three-year-olds, $50 each, p. p., with $1,000 added; two miles. The winner of the Monmouth Oaks (Salina) has to carry 5 pounds extra, and, being one of the 22 horses entered, she will doubtless start. Her likely opponents are Saucebox, Nelly Ransom, Madame Dudley, Mary Clark, sister to Knightkirk and Winesup; and although Salina beat Mary Clark by a head in the Oaks, the latter will be able to reverse position over the longer distance in this race, and to place the $1,800 it is worth to Mr. Littell's credit. A mile heat race for a purse of $750 for horses that have not won during either meeting, is followed by the Tammany Cup race, for all ages, $50 each, p. p., with $1,000 added, three miles. There are 16 entries, so that with the $200 for second horse, and the $150 for third horse, the stake is worth $1,850 to the winner. The probable runners are Helmbold, Niagara or Preakness, Judge Durell, and Regards; Kildare being dead, and Versailles, Glenelg, Blarney Stone, Remorseless, Edenton, and Connolly amiss or out of training. The steeple chase for gentlemen riders, with Oysterman specially excluded, is also run on this day.

On Friday, Aug. 4, the fourth day of the meeting, the racing opens with the August stakes for two-year-olds, $50 each, p. p., with $500 added; the winner of the Thespian stakes to carry five pounds extra; one mile. There are 14 entries, of which the most probable runners are Malita, Buckden, St. Patrick, Experience Oaks, and one of Mr. Sanford's King Lear colts, St. Patrick or Buckden being most likely to win the $600 which the stake is worth, exclusive of the $200 and $100 the second and third horses receive. The Robins stakes, named in compliment to the recently deceased President of the Monmouth Park Association, is for colts and fillies three years old, $50 each, p. p., with $1,000 added, two-mile heats. There are 22 entries, so that with the $200 and $100 for second and third horses, the stake is worth $2,100. Among the lot are Salina, Stockwood, Madame Dudley, McKinney, Eolus, Idaho, and Nathan Oaks, the most dangerous of these being Eolus and Stockwood. Next is a selling race for a purse of $500, for all ages, two miles, and then comes the great race of the meeting, the four-mile heat race for the $3,000 purse given by James Fisk, jr. It is probable that Helmbold, Niagara, Midday, Regards, Judge Durell, and Victory will be found among the entries on the day. Helmbold is already backed against the field, play or pay, but the remembrance of last year's four-mile heat race, where an outsider, Legatee, proved the winner, will doubtless cause many to choose the field.

The programme of the fifth and last day (Saturday) includes four races—a steeple-chase for a purse of $1,000; a handicap purse of $750, mile heats, for all ages; a four-mile dash race for a purse of $1,500; and, lastly, a consolation purse of $500 for beaten horses of all ages, a dash of 1½ miles. With such a programme a successful meeting may safely be predicted. It is to be hoped, however, that the managers have made different and better arrangements for the conveyance of visitors to New-York after the races than were in operation at the last meeting.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two matches, trotted at Fleetwood Park on Saturday, attracted a good attendance. The first was between W. A. Weeks's blk. g. Eight Bells and A. Patterson's b. m. Lady Taggert, for $1,000; mile heats, three in five, in harness. The latter was the favorite at $100 to $80, but Eight Bells won easily in three straight heats, trotting the second in 2:38½, to the surprise of every one, as nobody supposed he could go better than 2:40.

The second trot was a match for $500, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, between J. Casey's ch. g. Hickey and J. Black's b. g. Romeo. Hickey was the favorite all through, and, although he dropped the first two heats, won the last three with apparent ease.

SUMMARIES.

FLEETWOOD PARK, July 22.—Match for $1,000; mile heats, 3 in 5.

W. E. Weeks names blk. g. Eight Bells	1	1	1
A. Patterson names b. m. Lady Taggart	2	2	2

Time, 2:44; 2:41; 2:38½.

Same day.—Stake of $500; mile heats, 3 in 5.

J. Casey's ch. g. Hickey	2	2	1	1
J. Black's b. g. Romeo	1	1	2	2

Time, 2:41; 2:41; 2:45; 2:43½.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutual Club of this city left town last night for the West, to be absent until Aug. 5.

The Athletics of Philadelphia defeated the Forest City of Cleveland, on Saturday, at Cincinnati. Score, 18 to 10.

The game of base-ball at Meadville, Penn., on Saturday, between the Eckfords of Brooklyn and the Mutuals of that place, resulted in favor of the Eckfords by a score of 13 to 5.

The Atlantics defeated the Stars last Saturday on the Capitoline Grounds by a score of 14 to 7. The Stars earned only one run. The return game is to be played next Saturday. On Tuesday the Stars play the Amateurs of Newark on the Capitoline Grounds, and on Thursday the Atlantics play the Eckfords on the same Grounds.

CRICKET.

The Winnesimmet Cricket Club of Boston will begin to-day a two days' match with the New-York Club at the cricket grounds, Hoboken. The Boston eleven includes Kimball and Fanley, bowlers, and Weymes, Mason, Bate, Fay, Hatch, Burns, Guild and young Carpenter of the St. George eleven of 1870. Among the New-Yorkers will be Higginson, Cashman, Greig, McDougall, Rogers, Lambert, Smith and Tyler. Play will be called at 12 each day and will close at 6.

LACROSSE.

A large concourse of spectators gathered at Prospect Park on Saturday to witness the game of Lacrosse between the Knickerbocker and Manhattan Clubs of this city, for the United States championship. The first game was long and exciting, the Knickerbockers finally winning. The second game was easily won by the same club, as was also the fourth, the Knickerbockers thereby winning the match. The victors will soon play the Toronto Club at Prospect Park.

CAVING IN OF A HARLEM RAILROAD TUNNEL—TWO CHILDREN INJURED.

A portion of the new tunnel in Fourth-ave., between Seventieth and Seventy-first-sts., caved in at 7½ p. m., yesterday, burying the track. Martha Ann Carson, age 12, of No. 694 Ninth-ave., received a severe cut on the forehead from some of the falling rubbish. Philip Schreiner, age 10, was also seriously injured about the legs and trunk. The track was obstructed for some time, preventing the running of the trains of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads. Gangs of men were at once set to work clearing away the rubbish, and the track was ultimately cleared. The passengers on incoming trains were forced to take the street cars. The portion that caved in has been recently arched over with brick, inclosing the cut from Sixty-eighth to Seventy-first-st., in accordance with an act of the last Legislature. The work was nearly completed, only about 50 feet remaining unbuilt at the time of the accident.

General Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has just ordered that 10,000 Remington rifles be made at the Springfield Armory for the use of the United States Army. Since this rifle was recommended by the Army Board, which recently met at St. Louis, it is considered very probable by Gen. Sherman and other prominent officers, that it will soon become the national arm of the country.

HOME NEWS.

THE WEATHER.

New-York.	Hour.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	New-York. July 23.—	Hour.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.
July 22.—	6	63°	30.04	N. W.		6	65°	30.23	N. N. W.
	12	73°	30.08	N. W.		12	74°	30.26	N. W.
	3	74°	30.09	S. W.		3	79°	30.28	W.
	6	71°	30.12	W. S. W.		6	74°	30.26	S. W.
	9	66°	30.13	W. N. W.		9	70°	30.27	S. W.
	11	64°	30.15	N. W.		11	69°	30.27	S. W.

REMARKS.—July 22, 1870—Thermometer at 7 a. m., 75°; 3 p. m., 87°; 11 p. m., 77°. July 23—77°, 90°, 83°.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Department Report for the week ending at 2 p. m. July 22:

BAROMETER.	Inches.	THERMOMETER.	Degrees.
Mean	29.765	Mean	69.7
Maximum at 9 a. m., July 21	29.896	Maximum at 3 p. m., July 16	84.7
Minimum at 5½ a. m., July 17	29.630	Minimum at 6 a. m., July 20	59.7
Range	.266	Range	25.0

REMARKS.

July 16—Rain from 4:40 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—Amount of water..1.50 inch
July 16—Rain from 11 p. m. to 12 p. m.—Amount of water.....13 inch
July 19—Rain from 6:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.—Amount of water.....10 inch
July 20—Rain from 1:45 a. m. to 5:30 a. m.—Amount of water....26 inch
July 21—Rain from 9 p. m. to 9:45 p. m.—Amount of water.....06 inch
July 22—Rain from 12:30 a. m. to 2 a. m.—Amount of water.....02 inch

Total.....2.12 inch

Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,020 miles.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Hoffman House—Senator Carpenter and the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, M. C., of Wisconsin, and Paymaster Bissell, U. S. Navy. ═ *Astor House*—Postmaster-General Randall, Gen. Brady, U. S. Consul at St. Thomas; Commander Sull, U. S. Navy, and Gen. Kilpatrick. ═ *Fifth-Avenue Hotel*—Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, the Hon. John Ganson of Buffalo, and John L. King, of Springfield, Mass. ═ *St. Nicholas Hotel*—Gen. J. Hayden, U. S. A.; Judge T. J. Freeman of Jackson, Tenn.; Judge Meeker of Minnesota, Judge T. K. Smith of Memphis, Judge W. P. Hall of St. Joseph, Mo.; Gen. M. W. Gary of North Carolina, and Prof. North of Utica. ═ *Grand Central Hotel*—The Hon. L. P. Poland, M. C., of Vermont. ═ *Gilsey House*—Chevalier R. de Grunburg of Austria, and Col. Lace of Porto Rico. ═ *Brevoort House*—Ex-Gov. Lawrence of Rhode Island, and Milton S. Latham of San Francisco. ═ *New-York Hotel*—Lawrence Barrett. ═ *Sturtevant House*—Judge Erskine of Georgia, and Gen. G. H. Giddings of Washington. ═ *Westminster Hotel*—Judge Marcus P. Norton of Troy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Music in Mount Morris Park at 5 p. m.

The Northern Lights were visible at 3 a. m. Saturday. Yesterday morning at 1 o'clock the thermometer stood at 55°.

An enterprising street vender, regardless of the dog days, sells oysters from a cart at one cent apiece. His customers are not fastidious.

Many of the miniature bays of the Central Park lakes are covered with a green, malarious scum, greatly detrimental to their beauty.

A mocking bird at Eighth-ave. and Fourteenth-st. continues its shrill song so late in the night that it is complained of by the neighbors.

The animals in the Central Park menagerie show the effects of the heat in a great loss of flesh. This is especially noticeable in the grizzly bears.

The steamship Wilmington, Capt. Cole, arrived at this port yesterday from Galveston, after a trip of 6 days and 20 hours, the quickest time on record.

The subscriptions for the new German theater have reached $82,000. L. Gustadt, Carl Koehler, and George Neumbach have been added to the Provisional Committee.

The funeral of the late Prof. John W. S. Hows took place yesterday at St. Clement's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Fiske and the Rev. Dr. Price officiating. The remains were taken to St. Mark's Cemetery.

Arrests last week, 1,683; marriages, 133; births, 375; deaths, 655; situations procured at the Free Labor Bureau, 943; violations of the city ordinances, 192; fees from 214 licenses, $1,739 75; loss from 25 fires, $39,205; insurance, $241,100.

The French portion of the International Workingmen's Society met in Prince-st. yesterday, and spent several hours discussing the Tammany riot of July 12. The conduct of the city and State rulers was criticised with great severity.

About 1,500 Turners are expected to attend the approaching Bundes Turnfest. A convention of Turn teachers and class-leaders will be held during the festival. The New-York Turnverein and the Beethoven Männerchor made an excursion yesterday to Dudley's Grove.

A mad bull escaped from a drove on Saturday evening, and passing down Sixth-ave. was pursued by two mounted and one foot policeman through Twenty-first-st., down Broadway, and thence west, until he was shot in Seventh-ave., near Twenty-first-st. A crowd surrounded the carcass all day yesterday. At Fifteenth-st. and Sixth-ave. Margaret Johnson of No. 116 Baxter-st. was shot in the leg by one of the pursuing policemen.

A passenger on car No. 44 of the Third-ave. line, remonstrating with the conductor last evening for permitting a drunken man to smoke in the doorway and on the rear platform, was rudely rebuked for "interfering," while the smoker and one of his friends abused the gentleman vociferously until he moved to the other end of the car. The conductor, in reply to a warning that he would be reported for permitting disorder, said, "If you report me, I'll swear that you began it yourself." Moral: Never ask a Third-ave. Railroad conductor to do his duty.

BROOKLYN.

The north wing of the Fulton Ferry buildings is rapidly approaching completion.

The Rev. J. C. Meserve preached his inaugural sermon, yesterday, as pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church.

The Health Officer and the Coroners will urge the passage of more effectual laws by the next Legislature to prohibit the adulteration of illuminating oils.

The incorporators of the People's Ferry Company, temporarily organized, on Saturday, by electing Frederick W. Kalbfleisch, President, and George H. Fisher, Secretary. Committees were appointed to furnish plans for the new ferry, which will run between the Eastern District and New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

CENTERVILLE.—Amelia Hagar, while returning home from a visit to a friend, Friday night, was attacked by two men, who committed an indecent assault upon her. Her assailants are said to be farm hands, who were recently discharged from her father's employ.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Frank E. Goodwin of Astoria, has been appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers.

NORTHVILLE.—The Rev. Mr. Farmer of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church.

JAMAICA.—Bishop Laughlin confirmed about 40 persons in St. Monica's Church yesterday.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

WHITE PLAINS.—It is reported that the route of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad will be changed, because the owners of property through which it was proposed to have it pass make exorbitant claims for the right of way.

SING SING.—The Village Trustees have voted to disband Fire Engine Company No. 1 for various acts of insubordination.

MORRISANIA.—Martin Collins was arrested yesterday for committing an indecent assault on Mary Ann McConnell.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—The Young Men's Christian Association held four religious meetings yesterday. The out-door service, were conducted by the Rev. J. D. Ebaugh on the east side of Hamilton-place, and by the Rev. Mr. Ashford of Mississippi in Washington-ave., Lafayette....The Rev. W. H. Van Doren was installed pastor of the West End Reformed Church at Broadway and Academy-st., yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Van Cleef preached the installation sermon, the Rev. Dr. Taylor charged the congregation, and the Rev. Mr. Wells delivered the charge to the people....Internal Revenue Receipts in the district were $257,479 54 during the month ending July 20....John Endlind and William Andline were arrested last night for resisting an officer and rescuing a prisoner. Richard Hennessy was also arrested for stealing $365 from Horace Pryor at Essex and Hudson-sts....Albert Perry was run over and seriously injured by a locomotive at the Warren-st. crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad on Saturday....John Purcell, who assaulted and wounded Officer Chapman on Friday, gave himself up to justice and was admitted to bail on Saturday.

NEWARK.—The Lipplatt Silver Plating and Engraving Works were closed, last Saturday, and the employés discharged, in consequence of protracted wrangling and litigation among the proprietors. The establishment is in the hands of a receiver, and will probably be sold at auction.....Morris Keen, age 73, of Belleville-ave., fell from a hay-mow, yesterday afternoon, and was killed. ....Ex-Mayor Bigelow has been appointed Sheriff's Deputy by the Jersey City Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals