SUMMER PROSPECTS.

NOTES FROM THE WATERING PLACES.

The great sensation of Niagara this Summer will be the discovery of an honest hackman. The sensation will be all the greater since, notwithstanding the most diligent search every season, no such discovery has been made during the last 25 years. ═══ English adventurers are expected to be very numerous at the watering-places on and after July 1. They will all be the sons of millionaires, with family connections of the most distinguished character, but will always be ready to borrow any sum of money, from $5 to $500, "upon the hocah of a gentleman, you know, my deah fellah." ═══ A cynic declares that the reason bridal couples go to Niagara is because the place is such an outrageous swindle, and, in the erotic mood, like seeks like. ═══ Deal, one of the suburbs of Long Branch, begins its season on the 15th of June, and a number of our citizens who enjoy quiet are going there for a long vacation. ═══ The railway through Swampscott, Mass., to Marblehead has seriously marred the beauty of some of the country-seats at the former place, and induced the owners to sell, and pitch their Summer tents elsewhere. ═══ West Point is to be the rendezvous of a number of urban Daphnes and Corydons this Summer. There is said to be something in the atmosphere of the region roundabout that generates and fosters spooneyness. ═══ A writer in the *Paris Figaro* says that any Frenchman who can speak a little English, and get credit with his tailor, can go to an American watering-place and marry an heiress before the season is half over. He adds—we fear not without a base of truth—that our women are perfect simpletons about foreigners. ═══ Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie, is a favorite resort for people in the West, especially those fond of fishing. The coming Summer the Island will be very largely visited, particularly by Cincinnatians, Toledoans, and Clevelanders. ═══ A number of the old Newport habitués intend to go to Narragansett this season just for variety, and to see how they like the change. ═══ The Mountain House, Catskill, is one of the most popular hotels on the Hudson. Half of its rooms are said to be already engaged. The view from the plateau is magnificent, and the evenings delightful. The Kauterkill Falls, near Catskill, will be turned on for the benefit of tourists, as usual, this season, who have 50 cents to pay for enjoying the beauties of Nature. The old price was 25 cents per head; but Nature is rarer than it used to be; hence an advance in the market.

Baltimore has long claimed to have the fairest women of any city in the Republic, and her intention is to send some of her loveliest representatives to the White Sulphur Springs about the 1st of July. The White Sulphur holds that it is unequaled by any other spa for grace, beauty, and accomplishment. That is right. Nothing like modesty in this world. ═══ Among the elegant attractions promised at Saratoga is a series of contests among genuine English bull-dogs. The contests will be under the immediate auspices of the "sporting" fraternity. ═══ Several noted actors and actresses of Boston will spend July and August at Nahant. ═══ Northampton, Mass., is to have an unusually large representation of Summer sojourners, who flock there on account of the scenery, the pleasant society, and the delightful drives. The hotels are rather plain, but models of order and cleanliness. ═══ The Winthrop House, Shelburne, N. H., is one of the first of the White Mountain hotels open, having prepared itself for Summer visitors fully a fortnight ago. ═══ Manchester, Vt., has acquired a reputation for excellent society, and a number of New-Yorkers spend the Summer there in the most comfortable but unpretending manner. ═══ Wm. M. Evarts will spend the Summer at his handsome country seat at Windsor, Vt. ═══ One of the coolest and most comfortable summering places in New-England is Stone Bridge, near Fall River, Mass. The Lawton House has had some of the same guests for the last 15 or 20 years. ═══ Every promenade, however poor, at the Springs or sea-side has been dubbed "Flirtation Walk," and every bit of shade is "Lovers' Nook." What would watering places be without sentimentalism? ═══ The Summer hotel at Fortress Monroe has already opened its doors, and 70 or 80 persons have taken up their abode there for the season. ═══ The most popular watering-place of this country seems this season to be the Atlantic Ocean, as more Americans are going to Europe than anywhere else. ═══ Many persons who have been at Mount Desert call it the most delightful summering place on this continent, and think it one of the most bracing and beneficial to invalids. ═══ Some of the patrons of the Pequot House, New-London, Conn., have spent every Summer there for the past 15 or 16 years. The Pequot is said to be the only hotel in the Republic which does not publish, or allow to be published, the names of its guests. It must be one of the very few places, then, in which Jenkins would find his occupation gone. ═══ A number of families who have heretofore gone out of town every Summer have found it so inconvenient and uncomfortable that they have determined to remain in the city this season. They are wealthy, and cannot, therefore, be accused of that unpardonable offense in metropolitan society, an attempt to practice economy. ═══ The Straits of Mackinaw is a favorite resort of Summer tourists in the West and North-West, as it well may be, since the mercury in the thermometer during July and August nights does not, it is asserted, rise above 55 or 60 degrees. It is even asserted that blankets are comfortable all the season through. We should suppose the whole region about Mackinaw would be crowded to suffocation. ═══ Pasque Island, in the Thames River, near New-London, is to be the scene of a number of pic-nics this Summer. It has all the natural conveniences and advantages for such rustic excursions.

Among those who have gone or are going to California for a vacation are mentioned the names of Montgomery Bailey, *The Danbury* (Conn.) *News* humorist; Henry Ward Beecher, and Abigail E. Dodge (Gail Hamilton), which certainly embraces variety. ═══ West Virginia now puts forward her claim as the best of all the States for such scenery, air, and salubrity as render her the paragon of regions for spending the Summer in. ═══ Kentucky boasts of hundreds of sulphur, chalybeate, saline, and soda springs—equal to any in the country, it is declared—and yet she has not to-day a single popular watering-place. ═══ Within 35 miles of White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, are not less than 15 other springs, all said to possess high medicinal virtues. They are Stribling, Bath Alum, Cold Sulphur, Hot, Healing, Jordan's Alum, Rockbridge Alum, Red Sulphur, Rawley, Sweet, Sweet Chalybeate, Salt Sulphur, and Warm Springs, and the Rockbridge Baths. ═══ At Saratoga, this season, several veteran valetudinarians intend to enter into a contest as to which one of the number can drink the largest quantity of spring water. Last Summer they swallowed from 50 to 100 glasses a day without any serious discomfort. Talk of health after that! They must have unconquerable constitutions to survive such an inward deluge. ═══ The first watering-place on record was the Deluge, and the first man who enjoyed a successful season was Noah. ═══ Acted charades are to be a prominent feature of the Newport season. Every villa in Bellevue-ave. it is reported, is to be given over to them. The charaders are to be pinks of loveliness, of course. That goes without saying. ═══ A number of the prominent members of Sorosis are to carry their convictions to Sharon Springs in a few weeks. ═══ The sudden bursting of Summer upon us has put the landlords of all the watering-places into a fever of delight. They regard every inch of thermometrical elevation as thousands of dollars in their pockets. ═══ The new squaws are now on their way to Saratoga. They are from County Kildare, and speak all the aboriginal tongues with a beautiful Milesian accent. ═══ A Niagara hackman was mobbed, the other day, by his fellow-swindlers for driving a visitor a whole mile and charging him only $50. The U. O. D. H. (United Order of Dishonest Hackmen) think that taking their hands out of travelers' pockets is equivalent to taking the bread out of their children's mouth. ═══ Reading essays on the Vedas and the Fugues of the Spiritual Future is mentioned as one of the light recreations of bas bleu Bostonians at Newport during the solstice. ═══ Saratoga is styled the Baden, Newport the Biarritz, Long Branch the Mentone, Cape May the Scheveninghen, and Atlantic City the Dieppe of American watering-places; and for the reason, probably, that not one of them bears the faintest resemblance to the European resorts after which they are called. ═══ A party of city journalists and litterateurs are trying to make arrangements to go together to the Adirondacks, and camp out for a few weeks early in July.

GENERAL NOTES.

Several of the Boston newspapers mention that Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson was 70 years old on Sunday last, and take occasion to congratulate him (and themselves) upon the health and strength of body and of mind which he still retains; while it is regretted that he is not at home personally to receive special kind wishes of his friends upon so interesting an occasion.

We had given up the hens and the chronicle of their exploits, but a young fowl in Charlotte, N. C., deserves the encouragement of mention. She does not merely lay large eggs—she does not confine herself to uncommonly small eggs—her genius is equal to both sorts. Her first efforts were no bigger than partridge eggs, and weighed only one-quarter of an ounce each. But ambition fired her feathered bosom, and a few days ago she presented her astonished owner with an egg weighing three ounces and a half!—one of the largest recorded in history! So much for giving her whole mind to the business.

A most portentously precocious two-year old child here is, in Connecticut State and in the town of Rockville. His mother went to church, leaving him in charge of his father, who happened to go into a dark closet, when little master shut the door, drew the bolt and proceeded to smash the crockery and things generally, while papa in the closet howled in vain for release. When mamma came back from her devotions she found her offspring sweetly slumbering, surrounded by what was left of the furniture, etc., while the father was still in the closet, half mad with rage and half stifled for want of air.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PILGRIMAGE.

ITS PURPOSES AND RESULTS.

THE CAUSE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS NOT FURTHERED BY THE CONVENTION—NATIONAL RECONCILIATION PROBABLY HASTENED—INTELLIGENT APPROPRIATIONS RENDERED POSSIBLE.

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, May 23.—I arrived in St. Louis too late to see anything but the tag-end of the Convention of Congressmen, and if anything that it did can be called serious business, I was not a witness of it. But I did see some of the feasting and carousing of the last day; went down the river to the iron works on the Great Republic, and have since traveled about a week and over nearly fifteen hundred miles of territory with the majority of the delegation. I have, therefore, been able much more intelligently to estimate what was practically accomplished by this novel expedient of taking bodily possession of members of Congress for lobbying purposes than it was possible for the most attentive student of the Convention to do on the day of its adjournment.

The Convention was, in the first place, a failure, so far as it was an attempt to reach influential Eastern representatives or very many of the men from any part of the country who, by their prominence in either House, are able to control large appropriations. The 100 members of Congress who assembled in the Temple and listened with more or less attention to the speeches that were made, mostly by distinguished citizens of Missouri, in favor of the improvement of the Mississippi River at St. Louis, above and below that city and all of the way down to the sea; advocating the opening, at public expense, of some new water route from the West to the Atlantic, the removal of restrictions upon the purchase of foreign ships and their American registry, and similar questions which are of peculiar interest to the merchants and producers of this great and fertile valley, were mostly those whose homes are on this side of the Alleghenies, or who are personally interested in Western enterprises. Such men as these, and the majority of Southern members who are ready at any moment to "log-roll" with the representatives of any other section of the Union, no matter whether the object is the selection of a country postmaster or the appropriation of a few millions to dredge out a river, build a levee, or construct a canal. They need no conversion, though they take to the wining and the dining, the free passes, the banquets, and the excursions as naturally as a duck does to a mud-puddle. I don't mean to say that all of the men who assembled at St. Louis and who have since spent a week in a run through Missouri, the Indian Territory, and Texas are of the class I have described; there have been some honorable exceptions, but the majority of them are what may be termed the light-weights of Congress.

THE IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES NOT BENEFITED.

The Convention and the subsequent excursion have failed, I think, to convince the few influential and disinterested members of Congress who have participated that it will be wise at present to make the large appropriations asked for to facilitate commerce between the East and the West, and between the West and foreign ports. This I gather from conversations with the gentlemen to whom I refer. St. Louis, at whose door lie some of the richest mineral deposits in the United States, and which has already driven Pittsburgh from some of the Western iron markets; Galveston, the Queen City of the Gulf, already ranking high as a cotton mart and shipping its goods directly to Liverpool by her own line of steamers sailing under the American flag, and taking freight at New-York prices; New-Orleans, with its trade hampered by the dangers of the passes at the mouths of the river as well as by obstructions above—these as well as other cities and the whole rich country through which we have passed appeal loudly to the sympathy of Congress, and their requests, whether reasonable or otherwise, will be listened to with respectful attention. "But," as a clear-headed, high-minded Eastern Representative remarked yester day, "God has not given to any one section of our land all the good He has to bestow. We of the East have a barren, cold, unwilling soil, which we have to nurse with the greatest care and coax with fertilizers in order to make it produce anything. But when with much hard labor we have secured a small crop, we are at the very door of the consumer, who may buy it directly from the farmer and pay for it its full value. You in the West and South-West are blest with a rich soil that produces almost spontaneously, and with little labor you gather abundant crops. But a portion of your surplus goes to move the remainder to market, so that when it is sold you are not so much richer than we. If it cost us as much to get our corn and wheat and potatoes to market as it does you, we should starve; if it cost you as much to make a crop as it does us, you would starve. On the other hand, if we could make as large crops as you, other things being as they are now, we should become too rich, and, if you could get your grain to market as cheaply as we, you would be in the same condition." The conclusion of the whole was that Nature has given to some one advantage, to others another; and it is a grave question how far the General Government ought to go in helping either section, and how much ought to be left to private enterprise.

The Mississippi River is the great highway of the nation, as well as the great sluice-way through which the debris of the continent is washed. Its channel changes day by day. Year after year it pours down into the Gulf an immense volume of mud and soil, and sugar and rice plantations arise where once the sea held sway. Every engineer knows that were the whole United States Treasury emptied into the Mississippi, it could not be confined to a permanent channel or its mouth kept free from obstructions. Will it pay to build the Fort St. Philip Canal? These and similar arguments and questions I have heard repeatedly during the past week, when the various projects of the West have been discussed by independent Eastern men.

THE EXCURSION NOT DEVOID OF GOOD RESULTS.

Although I think the Convention and the excursion have failed in accomplishing many of the objects for which they were planned, they have not been without their good results. Many of the Western members, even, had no conception of the immense mineral wealth of Central and South-Western Missouri, and the unsurpassed beauty and fertility of the Indian Territory and Central Texas were a new revelation to the whole party. The excursion has also given members of Congress an opportunity to study the Indian question, or, at least, that part of it involved in the proposition to open the Indian Territory to settlement, and to understand both sides. Having also visited and personally inspected the scene of many of the desired improvements, the nation's representatives, whatever may be their convictions, will be able to deal more intelligently with the subjects when they come up for consideration in Congress. Finally, the excursion has taken into the South for the first time since the war some of the most ultra Republicans of the North; has brought them into contact with the people, given them a taste of Southern hospitality, rent the black vail of suspicion which the carpet-baggers have held before the entire Southern people who have not voted the Grant Republican ticket, and convinced them by the warm and earnest responses which their loyal speeches have called forth, that the carpet-baggers and negroes are not the only people in the South who can be trusted to manage their local affairs or to participate in the National Government. I doubt if a single member of this party of Congressmen will ever be able again, even in the heat of a political campaign, to denounce the whole Southern people as "Rebels," or to throw any further obstacles in the way of a complete reconciliation of the North and South.

CAPT. JACK DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It is reported by telegraph that Capt. Jack and his band of 25 braves have resolved to die with their rifles in their hands, thus practically repeating the saying with our Revolutionary fathers, "Give us liberty, or give us death!" And when passion and prejudice subside, and a truthful history is written, future generations will esteem Capt. Jack as a hero and a patriot equal to any on the page of history. The idea of "savage treachery," attached to him on account of shooting Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners, will have no weight when the provocation and all the circumstances are duly considered. That massacre was but the natural sequence of the attempt to poison the Modocs by Capt. Ben. Wright, 20 years ago, the details of which have been given in THE TRIBUNE.

In 1853 the writer of this traveled through the Modoc country, and became a resident in Southern Oregon, not far from the scene of the present Modoc war. The settlement of the country had then only just began, and, with many others, I went there with the understanding that the Government had made treaty provision for the Indian; but we soon found out our mistake. The war of races had begun, and the spirit of the golden rule was extinct. To shoot Indians, and take their women and horses and children for menial servitude was reputable, and the man who killed the greatest number claimed the most honorable distinction. In regard to the poisoning by Ben. Wright, about which there has been so much dispute, I was informed by Dr. Ambrose, who in 1855 was agent for the Indians in Rogue River Valley, that Ben. Wright with 15 white men and two Indian interpreters went among the Modocs and invited them to assemble to make a treaty of peace. A good number (about 400) of their chiefs and others with their squaws and little ones collected together. He caused seven oxen to be killed and roasted, and seasoned with strychnine, and then invited the Indians to partake of the feast, but as one of the interpreters had discovered the fiendish plot, he gave information to the chiefs of his people, and they wisely refused to eat. The murderers being defeated in one way accomplished their object in another. This is but one out of many similar cases known to the writer in which Indian chiefs met as peace commissioners to negotiate treaties for their respective tribes, and were deliberately murdered by so-called Christian men. So frequently was this the case that Capt. Jack had just reason to believe that treachery was the white man's rule, and not the exception. There were facts connected with the shooting of Gens. Canby and Thomas which, when properly considered, will do much to modify our judgment if not to clear Capt. Jack from guilt and blame for the sad result. JOHN BESSON.

Chapinsville, Conn., May 27, 1873.

THIEVES HELD UNDER CHECK.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL'S ACT.

Superintendent Matsell issued to the Police Department, yesterday, the following order in relation to the Habitual Criminal's act:

Chapter 357 of the Laws of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize summary convictions of professional thieves, burglars, pickpockets, counterfeiters, and forgers, passed April 30, 1873," is herewith transmitted to the force for their information and guidance, to wit:

CHAPTER 357.

AN ACT to authorize summary convictions of professional thieves, burglars, pickpockets, counterfeiters and forgers, passed April 30, 1873; three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. If any person shall be charged on oath or affirmation before any Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in this State with being a professional thief, burglar, pickpocket, counterfeiter or forger, or shall have been arrested by the police authorities at any steamboat landing, railroad depot, church, banking institution, brokers' office, place of public amusement, auction room, store, auction sale in private residences, passenger car, hotel or restaurant, or at any other gathering of people, whether few or many, and if it shall be proven to the satisfaction of any such magistrate or justice of the peace, by sufficient testimony, that he or she was frequenting or attending such place or places for an unlawful purpose, and that he or she has at some time been convicted of any of the crimes herein named, he or she shall be deemed a disorderly person, and upon conviction after trial shall be committed by the said magistrate or justice of the peace to the penitentiary, in counties where there is a penitentiary, for a term not exceeding 100 days, there to be kept at hard labor, and in counties where there is no penitentiary, or where no contract exists with any authorities of any penitentiary in the State, then to the county jail of said county, for a term not exceeding 100 days, or, in the discretion of any such police magistrate or justice of the peace, he or she shall be required to enter security for his or her good behavior for a period not exceeding one year.

SEC. 2. Any person who may or shall feel aggrieved at any such act, judgment, or determination of any such police magistrate, or justice of the peace pursuant to the provisions of this act, may appeal to any judge or justice of any court having the power to issue a writ of habeas corpus for the issuance of said writ, and upon return thereof there shall be a rehearing of the evidence, and the judge or justice may either discharge, modify or confirm the commitment.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

You will instruct the members of your command in the duties required of them under this act, and direct them to be vigilant and thorough in measures for enforcing the law in all its provisions.

Superintendent Matsell affirms that he will hold every member of the department responsible for the strict enforcement of the law. The fact of the law having been passed by the State Legislature and signed by the Governor was no sooner known than a large proportion of the professional thieves of this city were missed from their usual haunts, and have not since been seen by the police. Letters from Philadelphia, Boston, and many Western cities have been received, giving the information that New-York thieves had recently arrived in unusual numbers. Doubtless this flight is due to a fear of arrest under the new law.

Ten or twelve detectives from Police Headquarters attended the morning session of the Tombs Police Court yesterday to establish fully the identity, before Justice Dowling, of James Deney, alias Watson, and James Whitmore, alleged professional thieves, who were arrested by Detectives Dusenberry and Heidelberg, on Tuesday afternoon. Detective Dusenberry testified that Deney was a well-known pickpocket, and that he had arrested him on the rear platform of a Belt line car, at Fulton Ferry, where the prisoner, with a supposed confederate who escaped, was evidently watching for an opportunity to rob passengers while entering and leaving the car. Several of the detectives present testified that Deney was a professional thief, and Justice Dowling sentenced him to 60 days' imprisonment in the workhouse, under the new criminal law which provides for the imprisonment for 100 days, at hard labor, of any professional thief who may be arrested in any public conveyance or place of assemblage, whether the accused be found actually committing robbery or not. Detective Heidelberg testified that Whitmore was a known swindler, of the class commonly designated as "confidence men," and that he was arrested on Broadway while trying to induce a countryman to accompany him to a gaming saloon. Whitmore was also identified by several other detectives, but the evidence being less conclusive against him under the new law he was committed to the workhouse for 60 days under the Vagrant Act, for having no lawful and visible means of support.

THE COLVOCORESSES BONDS NOT RECOVERED.

Inspector Dilks was visited at Police Headquarters, yesterday morning, by Mr. Gale of the American Clock Company, who stated that the $30,000 worth of United States bonds recovered by Detectives Tulley and Dilks, while they were capturing the notorious burglar and escaped convict, James Brady, whom they found in the office of Dr. George M. Senecca, alias J. C Harrison, at No. 41 Carmine-st., on Tuesday, were undoubtedly a part of the proceeds of the extensive robbery of the First National Bank of Glens Falls, which was plundered by burglars about three years ago. He said that Daniel Gale, in whose name three of the bonds, for $1,000 each, had been issued, was his brother, and the proprietor of the Lake House, at Lake George, Lebanon Springs. He also stated that Elmore Platt, A. W. Flack, and Harriet P. Baldwin, whose names appear in several of the bonds, were well known to him as residents of Glens Falls. Upon receiving this important information, Inspector Dilks, having consulted with Superintendent Matsell, telegraphed immediately to William A. Waite, cashier of the bank, for further particulars concerning the robbery and the bonds. A few hours later, a brief telegram was received from Mr. Waite, fully verifying the information already obtained, and stating that he would start for New-York at once, to establish the identity of the bonds and to testify at the legal proceedings. Brady and Seneca, alias Harrison, were arrigned before Justice Dowling, in the Tombs Police Court, and remanded to await the accumulation of testimony. They are now imprisoned in the cells at Police Headquarters, and are guarded vigilantly, day and night, by officers stationed at the doors of the cells, who are relieved by others at frequent intervals. Though the arrest has evidently given an important clue to the robbery of the bank at Glens Falls, in which Brady is believed to have been the principal accomplice, it is thought that it does not furnish a key to the mystery which involved the robbery and murder at Bridgeport of Capt. Colvocoresses, the veteran naval officer, while he was on his way to New-York, about a year ago, with $90,000 of United States bonds, and other securities, in his possession.

AN ACTRESS'S WARDROBE DESPOILED.

William Teraney, a somewhat stylishly-clad and very precocious-appearing lad of only 15 years, who had been employed as a bar-boy at the Revere House, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen three silk dresses, some silverware, and other articles, of a total value of $415, owned by Miss Laura Keene, the actress, who is now absent from the city. It appeared that he had engaged a furnished room over one in which the property of the actress was stored, and which was left unlocked, at No. 34 Bond-st. Soon afterward, the goods were missing, and Teraney who was suspected of stealing them, was arrested at Broadway and Houston-sts. at 12:30 a. m., yesterday, by Officer Townsend of the Fourteenth Precinct, who testified that he found part of the stolen articles in the possession of the prisoner when arrested, and the remainder in the Revere House where they had been secreted. The accused, having pleaded not guilty, was fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

ANOTHER THIEVISH ACROBAT.

The hardware store of David Shaw at No. 286 Sixth-ave., was broken into by burglars on April 9, and goods worth $600 were stolen. Detective Hagan of the Twenty-ninth Precinct learned a few days ago that the robbery had been committed by a well-known thief, named Reuben Nichols. The officer attempted to arrest Nichols in a house at Third-ave. and Forty-first-st. on Tuesday night, when the latter leaped from a second-story window to the ground and fled. Hagan pursued and saw Nichols run into a yard. There he found Nichols concealed in a woodhouse, and arrested him. The officer then searched the prisoner, and found in his pockets a quantity of burglar's tools. Then going back to the house from which the prisoner had escaped, the officer discovered some of the goods which had been stolen from the hardware store. The prisoner was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed for trial.

EPISODES OF THIEVERY.

Capt. D. S. Tilton of the schooner Dennis Hastings, lying off the Jersey flats, informed Capt. Speight of the Harbor Police, yesterday, that his cabin was entered on the night before by three masked men and he was robbed of $600. The thieves were armed with revolvers, and threatened to kill him if he did not give up the money. After securing the money they escaped in a small boat to the shore.

The application for the release of John McAlpin, the burglar, on bail has been denied, and he has been remanded to Raymond-st. jail, Brooklyn.

D. Henry Neumann, alias Dutch Heinrichs, who has been simulating insanity at the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum, is in the Tombs, and will be tried upon the writ of error granted Nov. 18, 1872, for stealing bonds.

That popular Summer resort on Narragansett Bay, the Rocky Point Hotel, will be opened June 25.

THE COURTS.

A NEW INQUIRY FOR TRAIN.

JUDGE FANCHER'S OPINION OF THE LAW—ARGUMENTS OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY AND MR. BELL.

A crowd gathered in Judge Fancher's Court yesterday to hear the result of the arguments in the Train case by the District-Attorney, who appeared with Mr. Lyon, his assistant, and Messrs. Bell and Howe, who are Mr. Train's counsel.

Mr. Bell asked that a day be set down for an investigation into Train's mental condition.

Mr. Phelps replied that at present no investigation could be had; that although Mr. Train had been committed to the Asylum, he had not entered it, and until he became a "patient" the question of his sanity could not be inquired into. If such an inquiry could be made now, there was nothing to prevent another following five minutes after the conclusion of that now asked for. He submitted that it was an unfair construction of the statute to order an investigation before Mr. Train had been under the treatment of the Asylum. Then the managers of the institution could give their opinion as to his sanity or insanity.

Mr. Howe claimed that Mr. Train came under the head of a "patient of the criminal class," and as such was entitled to an investigation under the statute.

Mr. Phelps asked how he could be a patient when he had never set foot in the asylum!

Mr. Howe thought it would be cruel to send him to the asylum if he were sane. Mr. Lyon read the commitment, claiming that it was made by an officer who had the power to make it, and that at present Mr. Train was declared insane by a competent Court, and until he had actually entered the asylum an examination was not proper.

Judge Fancher said he understood the commitment had been delivered to the Sheriff, and that he had Mr. Train now in his custody.

Mr. Lyon said this was the fact.

Then, said Judge Fancher, under the statute this proceeding is regular. The petition presented to me states that Mr. Train is in charge of the Sheriff, and it alleges that the prisoner is sane. That is accompanied by the affidavits of Dr. Nealis, the physician of the Tombs, and of the warden, both of whom state that the petitioner is sane, and that it would be safe and proper to allow him to go at large. Upon that the question is raised whether a Justice of the Supreme Court has power now to make inquiry as to his sanity. The statute provides that patients of the criminal class may be discharged by a Justice of the Supreme Court, if upon due investigation it shall appear safe, legal, and right to make such an order. I have looked into the questions myself, and have no doubt that the Judge has now jurisdiction of the case on such a petition as this, and perhaps I might go further, and say that it is the opinion of the majority of the Justicks of this district. Therefore I am bound to take cognizance of this case.

Mr. Bell then suggested to-day, at 4, as a good time to begin, and Judge Fancher consented and ordered a jury to be in readiness. To the surprise of Mr. Bell, Judge Fancher stated that he should not preside, but let a Sheriff take charge of the case. There will now be presented the spectacle of one jury, under a Sheriff, reviewing the work of another done only a few weeks previous under the lead of one of the oldest judges in the city.

MR. BERGH NOT IN CONTEMPT.

HIS RIGHT TO ARREST DRIVERS LIMITED.

Judge J. F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, has decided in favor of Mr. Bergh in a suit brought against him by Johnson and others, proprietors of the Broadway and Twenty-third-st. line of stages, for an injunction to prevent his Society from stopping the stages and arresting the drivers except for a plain and patent violation of the first section of the act of 1867, Chap. 375, for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This was the result of Mr. Bergh's action in stopping the stages in Broadway, without, as they claimed, a proper understanding of the law. The injunction was granted. On April 7 last, Mr. Bergh again stopped a stage and arrested the driver, because the horse was lame.

A veterinary surgeon, who was present when the arrest was made, testified that the horse was suffering pain and limped badly, and was not in a fit condition to work. On the other hand, it was shown that the horse was fit to drive the next day, and had been driven ever since. There was no dispute as the lameness of the horse when the arrest was made, and the stopping of the stage was to make the arrest, there being, in the judgment of Mr. Bergh and other experts, grounds for believing an offense to have been committed under the act in question. The driver was acquitted at the special Sessions, the Judges having doubt as to his guilt.

The President of the Stage Company thereupon began proceedings, before Chief-Justice Daly, to punish Mr. Bergh for contempt in violating the injunction. Chief-Justice Daly, being still nominally an officer of the Society, the matter was transferred to Judge J. F. Daly, and C. F. Wetmore argued the motion; Elbridge T. Gerry and Monell & Zeglio opposed it successfully, Judge Daly having decided that Mr. Bergh was not in contempt. He says that as it appeared that at the time of the arrest the horse was sore and lame, though there was evidence that next day he was fit to work, and the officers of the Society being charged with enforcing the statute, they had a *prima facie* case for the arrest, which was shown further by the fact that the driver had to give evidence in his defense. He holds, therefore, that Mr. Bergh cannot be punished summarily, as for a contempt, even though an action might lie against him.

FEDERAL AND OYER AND TERMINER PRACTICE.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, just as ex-United States District-Attorney Courtney had closed the evidence for the defense, and was ready to submit it to the jury, in the case of John Kerwin, indicted for abstracting letters from the Post-Office, Assistant United States District-Attorney Purdy obtained an adjournment till to-day, on the ground that it had been represented to him by Detective Gaylor of the Post-Office that a witness for the prosecution, supposed to be in Chicago, had been discovered in Brooklyn. Mr. Courtney expressed great surprise at the discovery's being made at such a time.

On Tuesday, June 3, Mr. Purdy will move to have a day set for the trial of Col. Blood, Victoria C. Woodhull, and Tennie C. Claflin, jointly indicted for sending obscene literature through the mail.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford, the argument in the habeas corpus case of George Macdonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, was adjourned till next Monday at 11 a. m.

Charles Henning, the keeper of a sailors' boarding-house in Greenwich-st., charged with boarding the Russian bark Gefion before she had been moored, was held by Commissioner Shields in $500 bail.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis, George Zeigler, a German boy, not 21, pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Wm. Peck, on a similar plea, was sent to the State Prison for three years. James Rogers, for petit larceny from the person, was given three years in Sing Sing. George Wallace, for petit larceny, went to the Penitentiary for six months. James Donnelly, a boy of 15, tried and convicted of picking pockets, was sent to the House of Refuge. The court then adjourned. Mr. Russell appeared for the District-Attorney.

A CHURCH DISPUTE.

A suit brought by the Church of the Redemption against Grace Church is in progress before Judge Van Brunt in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and is attracting no little attention on account of the character of the litigating parties. It seems that some years ago, according to the story of the plaintiffs, a Protestant Episcopal Congregation, known as the Astor-place Mission, of which the Rev. Mr. Dixon was Pastor, procured from Grace Church $14,000 for the purpose of purchasing a church site opposite the Academy of Music. The church was then organized under the title of the "Church of the Redemption," money being raised to complete the purchase and to build the church. The title was, however, taken in the name of Grace Church, but the ground was occupied by Mr. Dixon, and his congregation as the Church of the Redemption. Some time later trouble arose among the congregation; an election took place, at which, it is claimed, the church was filled with police, and by means of this election the keys of the church were put in the hands of the Grace Church people, who took and still retain possession of the church. This suit was then instituted to recover possession of the church, and to have Grace Church appointed trustee.

On behalf of Grace Church it was claimed, yesterday, that the church was built by them with the aid of some outside subscriptions, and that it had never organized as the Church of the Redemption. The trial will occupy several days.

THE STUYVESANT WILL.

In 1865 Joseph R. Stuyvesant made a will, leaving, in equal parts, all of his property, amounting to about $200,000, to his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Henrietta Woodhouse, and his son, both the children of his first wife. In 1871 he made a codicil to his will, by which he left $20,000 to his son, Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, who is now in the Lunatic Asylum. The codicil provides that if the lunatic does not recover or leave issue, and dies before the children by the first wife, his share is to go to either or both of the survivors. The will is contested on the grounds that there was, as alleged, no marriage with the woman mentioned as the first wife; that the lunatic son is the only legitimate child of the testator, and that the testator was of unsound mind when he made the will. The case comes up Tuesday next, at 11 a. m. V. N. Baldwin was appointed as special guardian of the son now in the Lunatic Asylum.

CIVIL NOTES.

The Hilliker will matter was adjourned yesterday in the Surrogate's Court until Monday at 12 m.

All cases on the calendar of the General Term of the Marine Court will be called next Saturday at 10 a. m.

In the United States District Court yesterday suit was begun, by capias, on behalf of the Government, to recover on a bond $30,000 from James H. Young. A suit of a like nature was also instituted against Douglas A. Leivn to recover $3,000.

Hiram Vail, mason and builder, has instituted proceedings in the Brooklyn City Court against the Lee-ave. Baptist Church, to recover $3,000 for services alleged to have been rendered in the erection of the new iron edifice. The case will be tried in June.

In the cross suits between Bertha Feist and Levi Feist for divorce, on the ground of adultery, which have been on trial before Judge Barrett and a jury in the Supreme Court, a verdict was given yesterday in the plaintiff's favor, and she has been granted an absolute divorce.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Fancher for an alternative mandamus compelling Controller Green to pay the amount due Joseph F. Navarro for water meters furnished under a contract of the Commissioner of Public Works, who was then William M. Tweed. The motion was granted.

A vessel owned by the Atlantic Dock Company was destroyed at the Atlantic Basin by a New-York mob during the draft riots in 1863, and the owners brought an action against the City of Brooklyn and recovered $17,000 damages, the Court ruling that the dock and vessel were in this city. Subsequent rulings having confirmed the title of New-York City to ownership and jurisdiction up to high-water mark on this side of the East River, an action was instituted to regain from New-York the amount paid by Brooklyn. The Court of Appeals has just decided in favor of Brooklyn and ordered a new trial as against New-York, which is held to be still liable for the damages sustained by the Dock Company.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

By agreement of Wm. A. Beach and the District-Attorney the trial of Wm. J. Sharkey is set down for Thursday, June 5, in the Court of General Sessions.

The following persons pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions, Mr. Rollins appearing for the District-Attorney: Francis Shields and George Christy, for petty larceny, were sent to the Penitentiary for one month.... James Wilson and John Sullivan, for attempt to commit burglary, were sentenced to the State Prison for two years each.... John Brown, for petty larceny, was given one month in the Penitentiary.... A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of James Clements, jointly indicted with James Keefe for burglary.... Among the cases tried were those of William Clark, alias "Smith," and James Armstrong, for stealing, on March 21, $61 from Hannah Sackman's grocery store, No. 70 Mangin-st. The story of this crime, according to the complaints, revealed the usual clever sneak thievery, one attracting the attention of the complainant while the other stole the money. She was not sustained by the evidence sufficiently, however, in Armstrong's case, and the jury found a verdict of not guilty as to him; but Clark was convicted and sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Charles S. Spencer defended both the prisoners.... In the case of Robert Jackson, charged with assault upon William Horan on the 8th inst., in the saloon No. 13 Oliver-st., the jury disagreed, and were discharged. The prisoner then pleaded guilty and was sent to the City Prison for 10 days. William F. Kintzing defended him.

DECISIONS—MAY 28.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Fancher.—In the matter of the petition of Mary Parsell.—Report confirmed and order for judgment of the moneys granted.

By Judge Brady.—Depew agt. Dewey.—Relief granted as mentioned and set forth in opinion.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge J. F. Daly.—Reach agt. The New-Jersey Midland Railroad Company.—Motion granted on terms. Cox agt. Cassidy.—Motion denied. Johnson et al. agt. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Motion denied (see opinion).

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY. Same calendar.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART II.—BARRETT, J.—Opens at 10:30 a. m.

422..White et al. agt. Fuller.
1757..Weiderman agt. Alker, public adm'r.
810..Nordhaus agt. Abrens.
980..Brannigan agt. Fox.
1696..Wellenbergher et al. agt. Kelly, Sheriff.
1554..Harrington agt. Gomperts.
1092..Kelly, adm'r, agt. N. Y. R. R. and Transportation Co.
716..Huntington and ano. agt. Dunmore.
7164..Dows agt. Griswold.
738..Richards agt. Johnson.
2512..Worlington agt. Waddell.
736..Watson agt. Babcock et al.
3441..Dows agt. Griswold.
345..The Security Ins. Co. agt. Jameson.
3627..The Bowery Nat. Bank agt. The Mayor, &c.
109..Kline agt. Kelly, Sheriff.
904..Pollion agt. Loring.
1164..Wayland and ano. agt. Tyson.
1138..Claflin et al. agt. Ball