Continued from First Page.

were crowded in with as many courtesies. Just before the President left this city, Napoleon Muller and other citizens of St. Louis extended to him a formal invitation to visit their city, but he replied that it was impossible at present to give a favorable response.

VITRIOL THROWING—A YOUNG GIRL SEVERELY HURT—A fiendish outrage was committed on a young girl named Mary Muller on Wednesday night, and which will no doubt disfigure the victim for life. Mary was walking quietly along Westbroadway, near Park street, when she was startled by some man gliding stealthily up behind her, and before she could discover the strange object, a quantity of oil of vitriol was thrown over her neck and shoulders. The poor girl hastened home, suffering the most intense pain, and before her clothes could be removed, she was severely burned. The perpetrator of the outrage fled. Yesterday morning the girl appeared before Justice Dowling and made a complaint against one Henry Groeker, who lives in the same house with her, charging him with having committed the assault. It is stated that the young man is attached to Mary, and that the outrage was committed through jealous motives. Groeker denied his guilt, but he was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1000 to answer the charge.

CONGRESSIONAL RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE—SESSION IN THIS CITY.—The Congressional Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, consisting of three members of the Senate—Messrs. Edmunds, Williams and Buckalew—and five of the House of Representatives—Messrs. Hale, Schenck, Randall, Junckes and Thomas—held a meeting in the U. S. Jury Room yesterday morning. They commenced to take testimony relative to any superfluous Federal offices which may at present exist in any of the Departments. The resolution authorizing the investigation is as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that a joint select committee be appointed, to consist of three members of the Senate and five members of the House, to be styled "The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment;" that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures in all the branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any, and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any, and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of the money; whether money has been paid out to persons who have been or are employed in the service without authority of law, or in excess of authority; how, and to what extent, the expenses of the service of the country may, and ought to be curtailed. And also to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which disbursements to the public officers are now made as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers after due examination by proper boards; their continuance in office during good behaviour, unless dismissed upon charges preferred, and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose; and for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage; and inquire into the accounts and statements in reference to the government debt, and the management thereof, and the modes of depositing and keeping of the public money, and all accounts relating thereto. That said committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise; and that said committee may appoint a clerk for the term of six months, and no more.

The sessions of the Committee will be strictly private. Three witnesses it is stated were examined yesterday morning, but their names were withheld, the Committee being very reticent in regard to the proceedings.

RAILROAD TICKETS—Some of the City Railroad Companies under the recent ruling of the Courts, have begun to fix upon "convenient points" for the sale of tickets. The Eighth avenue Company have a man stationed at the corner of Canal street and Broadway, to supply the public, but as the company compel them to keep the tickets for sale during particular hours, and as they don't propose to lose more cents than they can help, the agent has, it is reported, received informal instructions to be absent as much as possible, so that the public must take the chance of being able to purchase tickets at reasonable hours as well as at "convenient points."

THE DETECTIVE FORCE—TRIAL OF DETECTIVE YOUNG.—Yesterday morning, Captain John S. Young was tried before Commissioners Acton, Berlen and Manierre, for receiving $40 for recovering some $500 for Willard & Co., of this city, of which sum they had been defrauded by their bookkeeper. From the testimony of the head of the firm, John M. Willard, it appears that about the month of November, 1864, the bookkeeper absconded, and on examining his books a large amount of money was missing. He sought the services of Detective Young, who advised him to write a letter and leave it with the young man's wife, promising not to prosecute him if he would come back and tell what he had done with the money. The young man accordingly returned, and stated that he had lost the money at the gambling house of Brown & Goodson in Grand street. Mr. Young saw Brown, and the latter returned some four or five hundred dollars. Mr. Willard asked Young what he wanted for his own services. He said he could get nothing, but Mr. Willard might give what he pleased. Mr. Willard gave him a $20 bill, when Young said that there were two other officers with him, and so them gave him twenty dollars more. About three weeks ago, when the papers published certain charges against the detectives, Mr. Willard spoke of his matter to a man named Moore, who was formerly a policeman. Next day a man in citizens dress came to Willard, and showing a shield, asked him to make a statement of the whole matter, which he did, believing he was compelled to do so.

Geo. Brown, the alleged owner of the gambling house in question, being called on for the defence, remembered Young coming to him in relation to money lost at his place. As an evidence between himself, Mr. Willard and the book-keeper, the last named admitted he had not lost so much (500) money in the house of Mr. Brown; the latter, however, returned that amount to Mr. Willard, and also returned a gold watch to the wife of the book-keeper, the claiming it as his. Stephen Goodson, partner of Brown, corroborated the latter's evidence.

Judge Dowling deposed that if in the testimony he has heard and his own experiences as policeman, he should have acted precisely as Mr. Young did. False pretences in the city men were enthusiastic to bring home to criminals; indeed, Mr. Vanderpoel, Clerk of Sessions, has obtained convictions for such offences in the space of thirty years.

District Attorney Hall said it was usual in England to pardon a criminal if he made restitution; he (Hall) was surprised. In a case where the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment for robbing a broker in Wall street of his property, (only about however) he had judge recommended, suspended on condition that the prisoner should have been hung. Hall thought the prisoner would have been hung and gone crazy. He (Hall) believed it to be one of the functions of the police to aid in recovering the property when the thief embezzle. Cannot be convicted.

Mr. Geo. F. Crook, bookkeeper to ex-Coroner Messing, in December, 1864, showed from his books an application from Mr. Young dated in December, 1864, for permission to receive $4, which application was approved by the Superintendent, before that an entry appears dated in December, 1864, giving Young permission to receive the money.

This closed the case, and Mr. John Graham summed up at great length. He said it was a pity among the government people to use the police force, and to give a license to thieves. A certain dark paper had written the letter, and a book-keeper to whitewash Mr. Young. He hoped the Commissioners would handle the paper in question. He moved that the case be dismissed.

Mr. Acton said it was usual to decide cases by a film board. Judge Dowling was not present, and he believed Captain Young himself would prefer having a full board to decide his case. There is no doubt of Capt. Young's acquittal.

THE FENIANS KEEP BUSY.—Mr. Stephens returned to the city yesterday morning, having cut short his contemplated Western tour. As the Roberts' Congress meets in Troy next week, Mr. Stephens went to that city so as to forestall any action on the other side, which he might be coerced to follow. He has accomplished that point to his own satisfaction, he returned to the city. The Fenian senate (Roberts') was reported to have assembled at 760 Broadway, yesterday, to make the necessary preparations for the meeting of Congress. Some time ago Roberts sent a special messenger to Ireland, to Kilmainham and report upon the state of the Fenian organization here, and the policy for all parties to follow in the future. The envoy is expected back by the time Congress meets. It is supposed that a plan will be submitted to that body by which money and material aid can be rendered to the Irish Republic, while the Brotherhood in this country will be conducted by a movement on Canada. The Irish Sweepstakes are extensively engaged in raising funds for the relief of the families of the Irish patriots and State prisoners, and their efforts thus far have proved very successful.

CHOLERA REPORTS—Four additional cases were reported yesterday. At the Red House, Catherine Melbermott, aged 6, Irish, from 129 hester st. and 4th avenue, died since last report. One death occurred in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, and one permit was given for the burial of Thompson Mason, aged 50, of 79 h street, N. R. who died of erysipelas illness. There were three accidents in the Military Barracks, and one was discharged. Ten patients remained in that hospital, and eight in the Red House Hospital. There was no change on Ward's Island. Two remained.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The deaths from cholera, in Brooklyn, yesterday, as reported by the Registrar, were five, being a slight increase over the previous two days. The following cases appear on the bulletin of the Board of Health:

Ann Shuster, aged 9 years, Partition st., between Van Brunt and Richards sts. Taken to hospital.... Catharine Holmes, aged 55 years, 22 Richmond st. Case favorable.....John Peopes, aged 27, 155 East Bridge st. In collapse.....Mary A. Peopes, aged 18 years, same residence, taken ill yesterday.... John Peopes, aged 27, same residence; tendency to collapse.

Dr. J. T. Conkling, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health, reports that from the first case of cholera in Brooklyn, up to August 26th, the locations of the fatal cases were as follows:

In private residences	311	Kings Co. Jail	19
Kings Co. Penitentiary	45	Kings Co. Hospital	6
County Prisons	19		
Block Co. Hospital	1	Total	456
Cholera Hospitals	55		

STREET MATTERS.—The Street Cleaning Commission are expected to endorse, unanimously, at their next meeting, the transfer of the street cleaning contracts to Judge Whiting. Mr. Whiting has come to an understanding with the President of the Board of Health, and both himself and his Superintendent, Thos. N. Carr, are busy perfecting their plans for the future thorough sweeping of all the streets, lanes and alleys of the city. Judge Whiting promises to make this the model city of the Union for cleanliness. Will he do so?

BOARD OF HEALTH—THREE MONTHS' CHOLERA MORTALITY—SPREAD OF CHOLERA IN THE WESTERN STATES AND IN EUROPE, ETC., ETC.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, the President in the chair.

Dr. Harrison sent in some tabular statements, by which it appeared that 8,5[illegible] deaths by cholera took place in the city from 5 to first May to August 25th, inclusive. By this report it appeared that 276 deaths occurred in private houses, 2 in City Hospital, 19 in Bellevue Hospital, 63 at Battery Barracks, 17 in Red House, 5 in other hospitals, 294 on Blackwell's Island, 413 in Ward's Island, 19 on Randall's Island, in cholera hospitals in the city, making a total in dwelling houses and cholera hospitals in the city of 332, or a grand total of 8,5[illegible].

A communication from the Counsel to the Board was received, in which he advised the Board not to comply with the wishes of Messrs. Woodruff & Robinson—first to disregard the restrictions of the Health Officer's permit to proceed, and to treat all such permits as absolute and unqualified; and, second, that the Board pass an ordinance providing for giving a permit to land and unlade whenever a vessel has received the Health Officer's permit to proceed whether absolute or unqualified. The Counsel says that it is not in the power of the Board to restrict the Health Officer's permit.

The Superintendent reported the tenement houses (front and rear) 19 Mulberry street, as having had three cases of cholera since the 26th of August; he recommended that the houses be immediately whitewashed, cleaned and disinfected. The special report of Dr. Harris Payne in relation to those premises showed that the yard was filled with garbage, and that the place was very filthy. It was ordered to be cleared at once.

The Superintendent's weekly report of work done by Inspectors, and of complaints made of nuisances, was read and ordered on file. The report stated that for the week ending August 29 h, 13 cases of supposed cholera were examined; 39 of these proved genuine, and 2 have been reported dead.

The Assistant Superintendent reported but 34 cases in Brooklyn during the past week. The following is his report from the hospital in Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn: Remained August 23d, 3; admitted since, 7; total, 10; discharged, 4; died, 1; remaining, 5. The gutters of the streets and the cellars and yards of the infected districts have again been cleansed and limed. Disinfectants have been thoroughly applied wherever practicable. Wherever cholera has occurred each family has been visited and supplied with medicine.

Wm. H. Kimball (the President's private clerk) was dismissed for absence without leave.

On motion of Mr. Manierre, $5,000 were placed to the credit of Dr. Crane and Mr. Berlen, for the purpose of cleaning the streets, etc., in Brooklyn.

Dr. Swinburne brought the case of the steamship Bavaria before the Board. She had been fifteen days in Quarantine. It was ordered that unless she had no sickness on board, she could come up on the 5th inst.

A letter from Dr. Harris was read, in which he traces the course of the cholera along the Mississippi River and valley, and he shows, from its spread in that region and in Texas and in several European cities, that it must be met at the thresholds and stopped. He believes, as the public believe, that the energy of the Board alone has saved this city from a more dreadful form of the cholera epidemic. After the reading of the letter, the Board adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Patrick Walsh, a laborer employed in the Government storehouse, corner of Hubbert and Washington streets, while walking a plank which had been placed on the hatchway of the fifth floor, yesterday afternoon, slipped and fell to the bottom of the building, causing instant death. Deceased lived at the corner of Broome and Crosby streets. He leaves a widow and three children.

THE COURTS.

THE EXCISE LAW PRACTICALLY DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.—At 11 o'clock yesterday, the hour appointed for the meeting of a General Term of the Supreme Court to hear the Excise cases, Justice Barnard stated that Mr. Justice Ingraham was absent in Nova Scotia, and Mr. Justice Clerke, though in the city, was summoned away by the sickness of his wife. He did not know when they would find a third Judge to sit. He would suggest that they enter up judgment *pro forma* in favor of the constitutionality of the law, if the counsel on the other side would agree. He did not well see how he himself could sit in the matter. As he had already stated, he had given the law careful examination, and though he had thought there were many harsh provisions in it, had come to the conclusion it was constitutional. He had no, therefore that impartiality required in a Judge.

Mr. Tracy after a consultation with the opposing counsel, inquired whether there would be sufficient Justices present on Monday next. Justice Barnard stated there would. Mr. Tracy then proposed that in order to avoid the entering of a judgment *pro forma*, the Court should adjourn the Term to Monday next, when each party should submit the papers and the Judges could give a regular judgment. The General Term was accordingly adjourned to Monday next at 11 A. M.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD CASE.—The case of A. T. Stewart agt. The Mayor, etc., came up for argument in the Supreme Court Chambers before Justice Barnard. This was the argument on the motion on the order to show cause why the peremptory injunction granted in this action should not be made perpetual. The case is the one more familiarly known as the Elevated Railroad grant, which was vetoed by the Mayor, and the present action restrains the Common Council from passing the grant over the veto. A large number of property owners were in Court and took much interest in the proceedings. Judge Barnard remarked that he supposed the only question in the case was whether the Common Council was a legislative body; if they were not, as he understood, an injunction could issue. Mr. Evarts—Your Honor means a sovereign body. Judge Barnard—Yes. Mr. Marsh said he thought the question suggested by the Court was among the main propositions. Mr. Hackett remarked that a similar suit had been commenced on the suit of this plaintiff at the relation of the people.

Judge Barnard—Perhaps it would be well to make an order *pro forma* continuing the injunction. For myself I must say that as a matter of justice to all parties before I granted the order to show cause I carefully examined the matter, and it would be hard to change my mind and set me to repose that injunction. Under my suggestion the case can go at once to the General Term. The injunction is continued.

A similar order was directed to be entered in the second suit in which the People and A. T. Stewart are plaintiff, and the same parties defendants, in which an injunction was obtained on Saturday last.

GERMAN DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW YORK—LAGER BEER AND THE NEEDLE GUN—In the Marine Court yesterday rather an amusing assault and battery case came up before Judge Gross, in which John Shoemaker was plaintiff and Andrew Hannerman defendant. The case arose out of the Prussian victories, and lager beer. The plaintiff, who is a journeyman printer, is a Prussian, while the defendant is a Bavarian. The result of the contest here seems rather to have reversed the European plan, the Bavarian coming off with but few scratches the Prussian being sadly used up for some weeks. According to the testimony, on the 2d of July, when first the news of the Prussian success reached us, the Prussian met the Bavarian in a lager beer saloon. Excited by the news, and possibly by the lager, he boasted that he could whip any two Austrians. The defendant demurred, and said that he was able to do it himself. Whereupon, according to one side, the plaintiff politely broke his glass on the table. A scuffle naturally arose and as naturally the test many as to who was in fault, who commenced the action, and what was done, was exceedingly conflicting. The plaintiff claims that the result was his confinement to bed with a sprained ankle for several weeks, and for this he claims $500. The evidence opened up a large field for arguments between the counsel, of which they fully availed themselves, succeeding at least in puzzling the judge, who reserved his decision.

POLICE EVENTS YESTERDAY.—James Nugent, barkeeper, was arrested, charged with stealing a diamond ring from Thomas Wilkes, of 237 West 40th street. Committed for trial.....Joseph Herman was brought before Justice Dowling, charged with having stolen a carriage, valued at $400, from a widow lady, named Smith, 29 Union Square. Committed for trial.....W. J. Clark was arraigned before Justice Dowling, charged with stealing a piece of cloth, value $50, from the store 46 Park Place. Held for trial.....James Ryan was arrested, charged with entering 58 West Broadway, and stealing $30 worth of property. Held for examination by Justice Dowling.....Sarah Burns, of 37 Mulberry street, made application to Judge Dowling for the arrest of William Tilm, whom she alleged was the father of a bastard child. The child, it appeared, died five years ago, and the complaint was only laughed at by the Court.....Thomas Richford was arrested while, as alleged, in the act of picking the pocket of Mrs. Frederick Bode, of 198 Mott street.....Maria Blake was arrested while attempting, as charged, to pick the pocket of a strange lady on board a Fulton ferry boat..... Wm. A. Richinson, who acknowledges that he caused the death of John Ramer, at 272 Hudson street, on the night of October 15th, by thrusting an umbrella into his eye, was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Brooklyn.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, Mr. Lucius P. Starr, agent for Rogers' Locomotive Works, 44 Exchange Place, New York, and residing on the corner of Joralemon and Garden streets, Brooklyn, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased had for a long time been suffering with dyspepsia, which, together with some business troubles, made him despondent, and at times sick of life. After breakfast he went to the reading-room and took up a paper. The housekeeper remarked that he looked very pale; and he answered that he felt so. He then retired to his bed-chamber, and a strange sound being heard shortly thereafter, his wife and others entered the room, where they found him lying dead upon the floor. He had ceased breathing, and from his mouth, and the ball came out of the left ear. He leaves a wife and three children. An inquest was held by Coroner Lynch, and a verdict of suicide while labouring under temporary alteration of the mind, was rendered.

POLITICAL.—The Union Republican Assembly District Convention of Kings county will meet this day and evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 5th of September. The 1st Dist. Convention will meet at No. 9 Court st., at 8 P. M. The other Conventions meet at the following places at 8 P. M.: 2d Dist., Latimer Hall, Court st.; 3d Dist., No. 93 Boerum st.; 4th Dist., No. 9 ave.; 6th Dist., cor. South 1st and 4th sts.; 7th Dist., cor. Ewen and Keeseole sts.

A meeting of the officers and soldiers who served in the war of the rebellion, was held in Montague Hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of forming a Soldiers' and Sailors' Association in support of the policy of the present Administration. There was a numerous attendance. Gen. Kozlay occupied the chair, and made a brief address in favor of the object in view. Col. Nagle also made a speech, when a committee of five was appointed to select permanent officers, to be chosen at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening.

PRAYER MEETINGS.—A meeting of the delegates representing all the Evangelical denominations of this city, was held in St. Mathew's Church, Atlantic street, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a "Young People's Union Prayer meeting." Mr. J. C. Burnell presided, and after the usual opening formalities the Convention elected the following permanent officers: President—E. B. Spooner; Vice Presidents—J. D. Elwell, Cong.; C. Winkle, Meth.; J. J. Blair, Episc.; F. R. Taylor, Ref. Dutch; A. S. Weisheimer, Lutheran. Secretaries—W. A. Cook and George C. Kemp. Treasurer—G. S. Chapin; Executive Committee—E. D. Berrie, Cong.; C. Mumford, Meth.; F. B. Chase, Bapt.; A. Napier, Episc.; D. A. Haynes, Ref. Dutch. committee to prepare an appeal to the Churches, adjourned.

FIRE.—About noon, yesterday, a fire occurred in a frame house in 15th street, between 5th and 6th avenues, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which was used by a workman in the manufacture of brushes. The flames spread to a frame house adjoining, and both buildings were damaged to the extent of $1,000, insured. The property is owned by Mr. Rossa.

FELL FROM A HORSE.—Mr. Philip Schuck, a butcher, doing business corner of Union and Van Brunt streets, was thrown from his horse on Wednesday, while on his way to join the procession of the Butchers' Guard, and so severely injured that his life is despaired of.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of a drowned man, in an entirely nude state, was found near Atlantic Dock, yesterday morning. There were no marks of violence, and there was nothing whatever by which he could be identified. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and had dark hair.

News Items.

JUDGE BUSTEED, of the United States District Court for Southern Alabama, has recently decided that the master of a vessel is liable for a loss by gambling on board his vessel under certain circumstances. In the case before him a young man, eighteen years of age, was sent to New Orleans to collect a debt of $750. On his return to Mobile he fell into the hands of sharpers on board a steamboat, who fleeced him of the full amount. In the absence of the sharpers, the mother brought a suit against the captain of the boat, who was ordered by the Court to pay over the amount.

THE juvenile portion of the Paris world, are looking forward to the appearance at the Cirque Prince Imperial, of a German troupe which consists of twelve monkeys, twenty-eight dogs, one goat, and eight ponies. The ponies will be mounted by dog and monkey jockeys. A carriage drawn by eight will be driven at a furious pace by two Mandrilla monkeys. Ten apes, varying in height from four to five feet, attired in ladies' habits and round hats, will ride through a quadrille, and others among their tribe will rival Blondin and Paul Leotard to the blush by their feats on the trapeze. An organ will be turned by a horse and marvellous feats of agility will be executed by the goat, who outvies any living acrobat.

THE Duchess de Mouchy leads the fashion in Paris. A fashion writer records that at the last dinner party of St. Cloud the Duchess wore a striped mauve and white silk dress; the stripes were narrow and of equal width. Every breadth was trimmed at the seam with a cross band of mauve silk, worked with crystal beads. The Empire bodice, which was low, square and plain, was trimmed with mauve silk bands, ornamented with beads; the bands were arranged in the form of a sheaf. A new Empire sash was added to this dress. It was a white waistband, which did not encircle the waist, as it stopped at the side and formed in front a trellis-work of narrow mauve straps. This sash was made of rich mauve grosgrain, covered with crystal beads.

MARINE NEWS.

Aug 31. S. rises, 5 25; S. sets, 6 56; High Water, ev. 14

CLEARED.

STEAMSHIPS—Delaware, Liv'l; Glaucus, Boston.

BARK—Mary Baker, Scott, for Cardiff.

BARKS—S B Nevins, Rappaport; Whitaker, Boston; Lotus, Jacmel.

SCHOONERS—G. H. Seguine, Washington; Arnica, St. John; Breeze, Pensacola; A. J. Dyer, Liverpool; Cruseo, India.

ARRIVED.

STEAMSHIPS—Hibernia, Glasgow and Londonderry; Wm. P. Clyde, Boston; Nevada, do; Pioneer, Cow Bay, C. B.

BARK—Anna Marie, Marseilles, with mdse, &c.

BRIGS—Galena, Liverpool; Confidence, Glasgow; Villa France, London and Isle of Wight.

YACHT Juniata, Blatchford, Boston vs Newport.

COUNT DEMETRIUS,

OR,

THE CZAR IWAN.

'Perverse, deceitful, inconstant woman! Mahomet judges wisely when he told his followers there could be none with souls!——' Such were the ruminations of Count Demetrius, as he began his journey from St. Petersburgh to the desolate fortress Schlusselburgh. He had devoted the flower of his youth and the full vigour of his talents to the service of the Empress Catherine, whose gracious demeanour had excited him to expect a reward far more splendid than the government of a solitary castle. But it contained her kinsman, Iwan of Mecklenburgh, whose claims to the Russian throne, derived from his great aunt, the Empress Anna Iwanowna, were sufficient to collect partisans, and furnish a rallying point of sedition. Policy could not have selected a fitter guard for this important personage than Count Demetrius, whose high principles of loyal faith insured his integrity, while his personal attachment to the empress seemed sufficient to stifle those finer feelings of humanity which might have revolted from his task. With many pangs, arising from a half satisfied attachment and those half-stifled feelings, the Count reached Schlusselburg, and, according to his instructions, opened the sealed order of the empress. Though he trembled at their import, and blushed, though alone, his pride was soothed by the extensive trust reposed in his courage and fidelity; this ambition promised itself a high reward; and that love which affords a ready excuse to the vanity from whence it springs, gave a brilliant colouring to its errors.

Notwithstanding the devout obedience which Demetrius chose to owe his sovereign, he entered the presence of his prisoner Iwan with sensations very unlike conscious rectitude. The prince, though only in his twentieth year, viewed his new gaoler with an air of stern contempt, and a piercing glance which probably gained force from the almost feminine beauty of the face from whence it lightened. That glance was sufficient to inform Iwan how little rigour could be feared from Demetrius, and how much his heart was conscious of the crime his ambition excused. They exchanged only a few words; but though each feared to trust the other, both felt a beginning friendship. The new governor retired to his bed-chamber with a determination to atone for the injustice of Iwan's imprisonment by the gentleness of its method.

The apartment assigned to Iwan was deep-sunk under the strongest tower of the fortress, and received light from a narrow window which the water of the moat almost reached. His food and apparel were always conveyed to him by the governor himself, who descended to this chamber through long intricate windings, among vaults and recesses known to no other inhabitant of the fortress, except a Cossack soldier, whose stubborn zeal and almost giant strength had advanced him to the important station of sentinel at the prince's door. There he watched night and day, sleeping only during the very few hours which the governor spent every morning with his prisoner. When the air was bland and moon brilliant, the unfortunate Iwan sometimes accompanied Demetrius to a secluded part of the garden, and enjoyed the luxuries of exercise and light.

It was the noon of a delicious night, when the Count, now happiest in his prisoner's society, descended to offer him a promenade. He unbarred the iron door gently as usual, and, supposing him asleep, drew back the curtain of his couch to awaken him. The couch, the chamber were vacant! Demetrius rushed out, and saw the Cossack sentinel standing with his usual vacant gaze of sullen indifference. 'Follow me, Basil!' he exclaimed—'our prisoner has escaped.' The Cossack answered only by trimming his torch, and unsheathing his large poniard. Demetrius traversed every recess in the subterranean labyrinth till he reached the remnant of a staircase half choked with fallen stones. 'Here is an outlet,' said the governor: 'let us search round before we give alarm.' The Cossack hewed away among bramble and broken granite, till they found themselves in a rude hut, which seemed the depository of a woodman's stores. Embers of a fire gleamed in a corner; an axe, a few traces of provisions, lay near it, and some loose hurdles filled the entrance. The governor's eager survey informed him it had no living inhabitant.—'We are too late!—but my bugle can alarm the garrison.' The Cossack's strong arm wrested it from him—and his ferocious smile showed his connivance in the prisoner's escape. Snatching up the woodman's axe, Demetrius levelled a deadly blow at the treacherous sentinel's head, but his own throat was seized with the force of determined vengeance, and the struggle would have been short, had not a friendly hand grasped the Cossack's foot. A boy sleeping among the hurdles in the hut, had been awakened by their contest, and now crept forward to save the victim. While with one hand he held the murderer's leg, with the other he gave Demetrius the sword which had been snatched from his grasp, and thrown on the ground. The Cossack received it in his breast, and expired muttering execrations. Demetrius caught the young stranger's arm as he attempted to hide himself again, and demanded his name. 'Alexis,' said the poor youth, trembling—'I came here to sleep after gathering wood all day.' Demetrius surveyed him eagerly, and a propitious thought arose. Iwan's escape had been discovered by none but himself; and the Cossack, probably its sole abettor, now lay lifeless. The young woodman resembled the prince in stature and complexion; might he not be safely substituted? 'Grasping his hand and fixing his eyes with all their dazzling fire upon him, Demetrius exacted an oath of secrecy. 'I never swear,' replied the forest boy, 'but I speak truth.' The governor's wavering purpose was fixed by this expression of courageous honesty. 'My safety and the state's requires me to detain you, but you cannot refuse to preserve a life for which you have already risked your own. Remain here without resistance, act according to my dictates, and you shall represent a prince.' Either fascinated by this splendid but ambiguous promise, or conscious of his dependence on the governor's mercy, Alexis silently kissed his unsheathed sabre, as a token of submission. Demetrius, hastily throwing the loose hurdles on his fallen enemy, bound his scarf over the young forester's eyes, and led him through the subterranean vaults of Schlusselburgh, to the chamber once occupied by Prince Iwan. 'Here, Alexis,' said he, 'you must remain while my sovereign's safety requires the nation to believe that my rival is still in my custody. No one visits this chamber except myself, and both our lives depend on your discretion.' Alexis looked round the desolate prison with an instinctive shudder, and a timid glance at Demetrius. There was a reproach in that glance so penetrating, yet so mild, that all the sophistries and cruelty learned in the school of political ambition sunk under it. 'I swear,' said Demetrius, 'never to abandon your safety, though it should cost my own!'—'God bless you!' replied the prisoner; and the oath was registered in the speaker's heart.

In the solitude of his own apartment, Demetrius reviewed all the possible consequences of this eventful night, and discovered new motives to applaud his expedient. Chance had given to the young woodman such striking resemblance to the fugitive prince, that the real Iwan might be plausibly proclaimed an imposter, should he ever venture to usurp the place of Russia's throne. If the counterfeit was proved, Demetrius might continue to appear the dupe, and not the actor. In every way Alexis seemed to secure the best advantage to the empress and her agent; but to render his acquiescence complete, the governor saw the necessity of giving his mind a degree of cultivation equal to Iwan's if possible. For this purpose he visited him daily, and found his attention willing though his capacity seemed limited. He had spent his childhood, Alexis said, in the forest near Schlusselburgh, and knew nothing except his native language. But Demetrius was a patient and assiduous instructor till his pupil acquired the rudiments of Latin, and could speak fluently in polished French. History at least, whenever it resembled romance, was eagerly learned by the young student; and his remarks on the policy of courts shewed an instinctive shrewdness which almost resembled wisdom. But it was blended with simplicity so demure, and good humour so fascinating, that Demetrius almost thought it better than any he had seen before. The escape of the real Iwan seemed a secret wholly unsuspected, and the governor's labours to elucidate his representative became at length more necessary as the solace of his solitude than as means to ensure his safety. Conscious how much he owed to the patient submission of Alexis, his native sense of justice found some satisfaction in ameliorating it by paternal kindness. Once, when an intercourse of three years' length had established more familiarity, Alexis suddenly said, 'You have told me for what purpose governments were created and societies leagued together, but you never mention for what purpose man himself exists?'

Demetrius was silent in surprise and secret shame; at length he replied, 'At least two thousand sages have given us as many systems, but every man has his best instructor in his heart; let every one pursue his own idea of pleasure, and he fulfils the sole purpose of his existence.'—'You once shewed me,' answered Alexis, 'a clear and distinct purpose for every class of animal and vegetable creation: was the great Being less wise when he made man?'—Angry at his own incompetent reasons, Demetrius retorted spiteefully—'I have been tempted to believe it since I have found one half the world created to degrade and deceive the other. Yet we call that half the loveliest!—You will thank me at some period, Alexis, for having secluded you so long from its temptation.'—His pupil, smiling archly, replied, 'Tell me by what art this strange authority is acquired, that I may avoid it; or rather explain why men allow themselves to be subdued by women, if they possess superior power and wisdom.'—Demetrius hesitated at this unforseen question, and answered, in a doubtful tone, 'You could never learn metaphysics, Alexis, and I must suit my reason to your comprehension. Our power is real, and therefore undisguised; woman's, and perhaps too rigid; women steal theirs, and can only preserve it by artifice, blandishment, and seeming submission. The very strength of our superiority excites them to rebellion, and the softness of their usurpation prevents us from resisting.'—Alexis smiled again, as he rejoined, 'You have explained the secret, Count! but why should not lawful power borrow the graces which render even usurpers amiable? And is it very certain that women govern when men say they are subdued? If they are swayed only by artifice and blandishment, their vanity not their love degrades them. They delight in the worship, not the worshipper, and are most selfish when they seem to sacrifice themselves.'

(To be Continued.)

Too Late for Classification.

BIRTHS.

HUGHES—On Thursday, Aug. 30, Peter Hughes, in the 50th year of his age, a native of Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, William Cassidy, 306 W. 27th st. 379

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE SOLdiers and sailors of the late war will be held at Union Square on Friday evening, August 31st, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of testifying their confidence in and their approval of the national policy of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and their cordial endorsement of the principles enunciated in the platform of the National Union Convention, held in the city of Philadelphia in August, 1866. The following distinguished visitors have been invited, and are expected to be present and address the meeting:

Maj. Gen. John A. Dix. Hon. Jas. B. Doolittle.
Maj. Gen. Dan. E. Sickles. Hon. A. M. Gentry, Tenn.
Maj. Gen. J. A. Stedman. Hon. Henry J. Raymond.
Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum. Hon. Jas. Brooks.
Maj. Gen. G. A. Custer. Hon. Chas. P. Daly.
Maj. Gen. George Cook. Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook. Hon. Samuel J. Tilden.
Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau. Hon. A. Oakey Hall.
Maj. Gen. T. Kilby Smith. Hon. Edgar Cowan.
Maj. Gen. C. W. Sandford. Hon. John P. Hoffman.
Maj. Gen. Sol. Meredith. Hon. S. S. Cox.
Maj. Gen. Thos. Ewing, Jr. Hon. Erastus Brooks.
Maj. Gen. J. A. Rawlins. Hon. Chas. O. Cornell.
Brig. Gen. John Cochrane. Hon. James T. Brady.
Brig. Gen. E. M. Green. Hon. Hosiah B. Perkins.
Brig. Gen. J. Hendricks. Hon. Chauncey Shaffer.
Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor. Hon. Eli P. Norton.
Brig. Gen. C. K. Pratt. Hon. Theo. J. Tomlinson.
Col. Giles M. Hillyer. Hon. Thos. J. Creamer.
Col. James B. Freeman. Col. J. H. Collins.

The speakers are requested to assemble at the Maison Dorée, 14th street, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Brigadier General J. H. HOBART WARD,
Chairman of Committee.
Lieut. F. CREIGHTON, Secretary. 378

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