The Sun.

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DAY BREAKING FOR CUBA.

VALMASEDA'S INABILITY TO COPE WITH THE PATRIOTS.

Death Thinning the Spanish Ranks—Immense Losses During the War—Musicians Banished—Officers Sentenced to Death—The Destruction of 100 Plantations.

HAVANA, May 12.—The summer campaign has begun before the Spaniards were ready for it, and every train arriving at Havana brings the results in the shape of cadaverous-looking soldiers, the sight of whom is sufficient to excite the compassion and most heartfelt sympathy of even the worst enemy of the Spaniards. Of the reinforcements which have arrived from Spain since the first of January, over one-fourth have already found their last resting place in Cuban soil. More than a third of the regulars and mobilized volunteers are inmates of the hospitals, and this at the very beginning of summer, and before the regular rainy season has set in. Ere another month or six weeks have passed Gen. Valmaseda will be compelled to withdraw his forces from the lines nearest to the Trocha and concentrate the remainder of his troops, so as to protect the jurisdictions of Colon and Cardenas. The Central and Eastern departments have virtually been given up to the patriot forces, and Valmaseda has pursued a prudent course, at least in so far as to be able to defend himself against the attacks of his political enemies, in presenting a full and detailed statement about the island to the Government in Madrid.

50,000 MEN WANTED.

Valmaseda begins his remarks by confessing his utter inability to drive the insurgents back again over the Trocha, but guarantees that he will hold his present ground and even strengthen his position with the forces now at his command, until the month of October. By that time, however, he demands that the Home Government must send at its own expense, and no later than the 15th of November, 50,000 men to reinforce his present skeleton army, as otherwise any efforts of his could only prolong the agony, expend and sacrifice uselessly the lives of thousands of Spaniards, and in no case be certain of any ulterior and lasting advantage. Valmaseda sent a copy of this letter to the Junta of the Spanish Casino, who thus received an authentic and official confirmation of what they had privately long known or suspected. Even if the Carlist war in Spain should end at an early day, it is very doubtful, and in fact may be accepted as an impossibility, that Spain could send 50,000, or half that number, to Cuba before the time and under the conditions demanded by the Count.

According to correct official information the Spanish army in Cuba has been reinforced by 95,000 soldiers and 5,000 sailors, making a grand total of 100,000 men. Of this number 32,000 still remain on the rolls of the army, although not all are fit for active service; 14,000 have received their discharge, and about 3,000 sailors have either been discharged or returned to Spain. The result, therefore, is, that Spain has lost by sickness, fatigue, and bullets, 51,000 regulars, of those who came here since 1869, and about 5,000 of those who were here before that time, altogether 56,000 men, exclusive of about 15,000 more of mobilized volunteers and others at the service of Spain.

SKIRMISHES.

Engagements between the two armies in the Villas are more on the fashionable than serious order. Almost every day several fights occur, but none have taken place during the past fortnight to deserve more than a passing mention. The taking of the Cienaga, vaunted as a great triumph by the commanding General of the department, does not even deserve the name of a farce. The Cuban force, which has made the Cienaga its home for over six months, is there still; they heard the shots, left their camp for a few hours, and returned when the Spaniards had gone.

The engagements in the Sierra de la Macagua continue, and about twenty men on both sides have been killed within a week or ten days.

A worse enemy than the Cubans has attacked the Spaniards near Moron. The small-pox is raging fearfully among the troops, causing about ten deaths daily. Operations in the Central Department are limited to mere foraging excursions, which are generally successful, by the Spaniards, while the Cuban forces only lie in wait for convoys and protect the numerous tanneries, gunsmith shops, and other establishments which manufacture supplies for the army in the Cinco Villas.

THE CAPTURE OF GIBARA.

The great event of the past week has been the temporary capture of Gibara by the Cubans. A letter from Nuevitas gives the following interesting account:

Two insurgents presented themselves to the Spanish commander at Gibara, and promised to lead him to a Cuban encampment, provided he would then furnish them with a guard to escort them through English Islands. The commander assented, and, placing himself at the head of a large force, left the town in the morning, the two insurgents leading the way as guides. After a march of about three hours an encampment was reached, but nobody was found there. Apparently it had been abandoned the previous evening. The guides expressed surprise at the sudden flight of their countrymen, and promised to conduct the troops to another encampment, and the column, after resting a little while, again began its march. After a long and fatiguing march the soldiers suddenly broke into a run and dis ppeared in the woods. The Spanish commander feared that he had got into a serious ambush, but only a few shots were fired, when a new light dawned upon him. He ordered his troops out, and moved back toward Gibara in double quick time; but before reaching his starting point he was met by messengers who informed him that a short time hours after his departure the insurgents had entered the town, sacked the stores, and, after supplying themselves with what they wanted, set fire to the remainder, and had marched off again without firing a shot or molesting anybody. As the troops were worn out with their hard march it was impossible to pursue the successful raiders, who got off with their booty.

Carlos Garcia, with 200 men, was at the Catalina plantation, near Guines, belonging to the Counties Zedivar, on Saturday last, notifying the place of everything they could carry off. Letters from prominent patriot commanders in the Cinco Villas deny that Garcia is acting under any orders from the republican Government, and that he acts altogether independent and on his own account.

EXPULSION OF ARTISTS.

On Friday morning last the Chief of Police requested Mr. José White, the celebrated violinist, who has been giving concerts throughout the island, to appear at his office. When Mr. White reached there he was politely informed that he must leave the island at once, by order of the Captain-General. The intercession of the French Consul and Mr. White's own demands for an explanation had no other result than drawing from Acting General Carbo that the Government had its reasons for not giving, and would give them to the French Government of Prince if they should be demanded. White is a great artist, and Professor of violin at the Conservatoire of Paris. He denies strenuously that he has ever meddled with or even spoken about the politics of this country, and has strictly limited himself to giving concerts. White is a native of Natchez, the son of a negro woman and an American merchant, the father having given him a good education.

His great proficiency on the violin caused him to study in Europe. He obtained the first violin prize at the Paris Conservatoire, after a stay of less than six months. In appearance White is a dark mulatto, with very regular features. He is married to a very handsome Parisian lady. Socially White is a great favorite in Paris, is distinguished in sports, fine athletic, and his immense musical talent having given him quite a name during the Empire, and his popularity is on the increase. His concerts here were frequented by the *Elite* of the Cuban society. He left on Wednesday on a professional tour to Mexico.

Mr. Cervantes, the Cuban pianist who accompanied White in his concerts, received an order last night to leave the island. It is now reported that White's mishap was due to his connection with Cervantes. The latter is a native of this city and a volunteer.

AN EXCELLENT PLAN THAT FAILED.

A report has reached this city that the Spaniards were severely defeated on Tuesday at Ranchuelo, near Cienfuegos, losing over 250 in killed alone. A Spanish colonel says that Valmaseda had prepared an excellent plan to surround the insurgents in that vicinity, and that everything progressed favorably, the insurgents falling into the trap. Four battalions were to move simultaneously and fall on them, and the insurgents gave themselves up as lost, making overtures to surrender; but seeing that only one battalion was opposed to them and that the rest did not come on, they rallied from their surprise and created terrible havoc. The other battalions arrived ten hours after the time they ought to have been there, the commanders resting on the way, and going by a different road than that ordered by Valmaseda.

My informant says that at a drumhead court martial, convened yesterday by order of Valmaseda, the two colonels were condemned to death and ordered to be shot to-day, while a brigadier will be sent to Spain as a prisoner.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SUGAR ESTATES IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Reports from officials of this Government in Cuba say that between March 1 and April 20 six plantations, with their cane mills, buildings, and other improvements, were destroyed in the district of Cienfuegos, representing 7,800 hogsheads, and worth $1,900,000; nine in the district of Villa Clara, representing 8,000 hogsheads, and valued at $1,400,000; and nineteen in the district of Sagua la Grande, representing 45,500 hogsheads, valued at $8,000,000. The work is still going on with great vigor. The entire number of estates destroyed up to about the middle of April is reported at 100, valued at $7,200,000, but worth previous to the war at least $25,000,000. The furnishes yearly to this country about $80,000,000 worth of sugar and molasses. If the destruction of plantations is continued the crop will soon be insufficient for the home consumption.

SHORT LIVED AUTHORITY.

The Brooklyn Bridge Directors Legislated Out and Preparing to Retire—But Still Vigorously Pushing Forward the Work.

The Bridge bill, which Gov. Tilden signed on Friday, legislates all of the present Board of directors out of office, and at the meeting yesterday much indignation was manifested. President Henry C. Murphy said that the board must be dissolved within twenty days, and it was necessary that the directors should take some action to permanently retire the private stockholders, so that the bridge might become a public work on the reorganization of the new directors. The bridge bill of 1873 provided that on the consent of two-thirds of the private stockholders, the Mayors and Comptrollers of the two cities should appoint sixteen Directors. The principal and interest of the original shares would be about $450,000. A special committee, consisting of James M. McClean, Lawrence Turnure, Geo. L. Nichols, Thomas Carroll and Charles Cando, were appointed to settle with the private stockholders, either in cash or by giving the company's bond at 7 per cent. for the sum. They were instructed to report at a special meeting on Monday next.

As the directors are likely to be deposed, there was opposition to awarding the large contracts which are necessary to be made to keep the work going. Mr. Murphy made a vigorous appeal to keep good faith with the contractors, and a motion was carried awarding the following contracts: For blue limestone for the New York anchorage, to Noon & Madden, for $113,000; for iron bars and pins, to the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg and the Edgemoor Iron Company of Wilmington, Del., for $90,000; for stone for the New York tower, to the Collins Granite Company; for stone for granite corners and dimension backing, to J. J. Beatty, the Fourth avenue improvement contractor, for $20,000. The receipts of the company for the month of April were reported to be $562,625, the expenditures $482,391.62. Mr. Murphy said to the board that the work in every part of the big bridge was being pushed forward vigorously, and that men were busy on both towers and on both anchorages.

The new directors are to be appointed from New York by the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen, and from Brooklyn by the Mayor, Comptroller, and Auditor. None of the present directors profess to be able to fathom the intentions of the legislators who vote to throw them out of their seats before they are badly in them. Mr. David M. Stone and others of the present direction expect to refuse a renomination.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S RECEPTION

A Brilliant Assemblage of Citizens in Delmonico's Last Evening.

A scarlet dais, which bore five roomy chairs of the same hue, faced the entrance to Delmonico's reception room last evening. Above it was a shield of creamy flowers, blazoned with the Papal motto, "Claudit et Aperit," in pinks, and surmounted by a Cardinal's hat of red rosebuds. The banners of Rome and of the United States floated over this device, and in several other parts of the chamber.

Among those who occupied the seats on either side of the lane through which the Cardinal's progress to the throne was made were Bishops Loughlin of Brooklyn, McNierney of Albany, and O'Hara of Scranton; Rev. Fathers Preston, Doane, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York, McGlynn, Farley, Drumgoole, O'Farrell, Flattery, Dealy, and Hughes; Mayor Wickham, Judge Daly, Justice Quinn, Commissioners Brennan, Kelly and Lynch, Aaron S. Sullivan, Hugh Hastings, and Owen Murphy.

At 9 o'clock, heralded by a burst of melody, and preceded by the reception committee of the Xavier Union, his entertainers, Cardinal McCloskey, attended by Count Marefoschi, in a dazzling uniform of crimson and gold, Monsignore Roncetti, and Dr. Ubaldi, entered and proceeded to the throne. His garb was black, even his highly-polished shoes were ornamented with gaiters of the same color. On his head was the berretta, and from his neck depended a glowing cross of rubies. Count Marefoschi and Dr. Ubaldi seated themselves to the right of him, and Monsignore Roncetti and Bishop Loughlin to the left. Archbishop Corrigan and the Hon. John E. Devlin delivered flattering addresses. The Cardinal said:

The best answer that I can make will be the briefest. Indeed, I feel that it is a great full expression of the sentiments that crowd my heart at this moment, and owe their existence in a great measure to the love and affection which I have had just heard. I hardly recognize myself in the flattering picture of me that you have drawn. I wonder whether it is meant for me, or not. (Applause.) The Cardinate is not what it once was. It no longer brings with it wealth, power, and eminence in the world. It has nothing in it that can excite the jealousy of kings, princes, and potentates, and hence it is generally sought, too. Among the first of the duties that he assumes who is now appointed to the cardinalate is that of appearing in the vanguard when the hour of danger comes. (Applause.)

Like my eminent brother, Cardinal-Archbishop Manning, I may say that it is precisely because the dignity is dangerous I have accepted it. Although you may believe that I am exalted above you, I feel that my exaltation in you are drawn nearer to me in generous sympathy and loving cooperation.

Mr. F. A. Condert supplemented the Cardinal's discourse with a French oration, replete with poetic references to the Papal Legation. Mr. Roncetti thanked him briefly. At this period the Cardinal descended to the floor, and, surrounded by the Papal Legates, mingled with the throng.

THE HART-BOUCICAULT QUARREL.

The Right to Play a Travesty that is Said to be a Flat Plagiarism.

Before Judge Hunt yesterday there was an argument upon the defendant's demurrer in the case of Dion Boucicault against Joshua Hart. The plaintiff sued to enjoin the use by defendant of the dramatic composition called "The Skibbeenah," as an infringement of an alleged copyrighted dramatic composition called "The Shaughraun." In the amended bill to which the demurrer applies it is alleged that the complainant, "in respect to said drama [Shaughraun] has complied with all the provisions of the revised statutes of the United States relating to copyrights;" that he "duly deposited in the mail before publication of said drama a printed copy of the title of the title thereof, addressed to the Librarian of Congress, and that the Librarian of Congress did, on the 26th day of October, 1874, duly record the name of said copyright dramatic composition in a book kept for that purpose, in accordance with the provision of said revised statutes;" and "that the complainant did in all respects comply with all the requirements of all acts of Congress in such case made and provided, and then in force."

There is no further or more specific allegation of a compliance with the law respecting copyrights, but after setting forth the facts about the presentation of the play in Wallack's Theatre, the bill further avers that "The Shaughraun" has not been printed "for circulation, or publication, or sale."

The defendant presented the following grounds of demurrer: 1. It appears upon the face of the bill that "The Shaughraun" has been for more than ten days prior to the beginning of the suit publicly performed by the plaintiff on the stage of a theatre, and it is not alleged that two printed copies thereof were filed with the Librarian of Congress, or were sent by mail to him within ten days after such public performance. 2. It is alleged that the complaint has not published his drama, or caused it to be published. 3. It does not appear by the amended bill that the complainant has ever given any notice that he has complied with the law respecting copyrights, nor that he has notified any one that "The Shaughraun" is secured by copyright.

A. H. Purdy and Louis F. Post made the arguments in support of the demurrer, and Richard O'Gorman answered in behalf of Mr. Boucicault. Judge Hunt reserved his decision. It it is favorable to the defendant, it is probable that the case will come to a sudden stop.

THE LOUISVILLE RACES.

The Kentucky Derby Won by Aristides—The Fastest Time on Record.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The inaugural meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club opened to-day under more favorable auspices than were hoped by the most sanguine of its managers. Upward of twelve thousand spectators were in attendance.

The great event of the day was the Kentucky Derby, which was won by Aristides, in the fastest time ever made by a three-year-old, and is only second to the time made by Tom Bowling as a four year-old. The fifteen horses started at the first tap of the drum, and got away in beautiful style.

The mile-heat race, won by Fair Play, was also made in almost unprecedented time.

Altogether to-day's meeting was extraordinarily successful.

The weather was everything that could be expected; the track was in fine order, and there was everything to indicate an eminently satisfactory meeting.

Aristides's time was 2:27¾, and Fairplay's 1:44½, 1:44¾, and 1:44¾.

Disagreement of the Geredmaun Jury.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The jury in the Gerdemann case came into court at 12 o'clock, and said they could not agree. They were discharged. The jury stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction, one of the latter was a colored man.

RAPID TRANSIT'S CHANCES.

MR. HUSTED'S SCHEME ADVANCED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Probabilities that it will Become a Law—The Conference Committee Unable to Report the Important Supply Bill in Full.

ALBANY, May 17.—The Assembly spent nearly four hours this evening in discussing the Husted Rapid Transit bill, which is said to have emanated from the Executive chamber, and has been approved of by all the rapid transit associations. Mr. Husted took charge of it, and offered many amendments to perfect it. This led to a long discussion, Old Salt and Speaker McGuire leading the attack, their principal objection being that the Governor should have the appointment of the commissioners in every county of the State provided for in the bill. On this the changes upon home rule and centralization of power were duly rung. At about half past eleven, and before any of the important amendments had been adopted, the committee reported progress. Then on motion of Mr. Husted it was ordered to a third reading—62 to 9. The object of this was to advance the bill as rapidly as possible, and when it is up for its third reading Gen. Husted will offer the necessary amendments, and from the spirit manifested to-night they are almost certain to be adopted and the bill will be passed.

The conference committee on the Supply bill have agreed upon all the items in that bill, except the propositions to change the new capital commission and abolish the office of Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory. They will report to both Houses to-morrow that they are unable to agree upon these questions, and new committees to consider these points exclusively will be appointed. If they can agree so as to report by Wednesday morning there is no good reason why a final adjournment should not be reached by Thursday. But it is no secret that a combination of parties, who have jobs yet hanging by the evelids, has been formed to prevent adjournment until Saturday, or next week if possible. If the conference committees continue to quarrel all the week over questions of patronage, it will be almost fair to infer that they are in league with this corrupt combination.

PARING THE BILL DOWN.

About $350,000 of the amount put into the Supply bill by the Senate has been stricken out in the Conference Committee, and Gov. Tilden may be trusted to strike out any jobs that are left under the power given him by the amended Constitution.

The committee which has been over a year investigating the construction of the new Capitol have, it is said, become so befogged themselves that they cannot agree upon a report. I learn on good authority that three reports have already been drawn and will probably be made at the very close of the session. This investigation was ordered for political purposes when the Republicans had both branches of the Legislature, which they expected to keep, but the change last fall has interfered with the programme and the desire is to get rid of it with as little noise as possible.

Orders have been given in Washington to the Republican Senate to kill Speaker McGuire's Cuban resolutions, which passed the Assembly last week by a unanimous vote. It is said that they will be regarded as a reflection upon the Administration, and coming from Don Hamilton Fish's State, will be particularly obnoxious to him and the President.

The Governor sent to the Legislature this evening four veto messages, among them one of the bill to enable the Police Commissioners to grant new trials to officers who have been dismissed which, it is understood, was drawn to help Detectives Heidelberg and Tiley to a new trial.

The "Grinding Committee" to-night reported the District Justices bill, as agreed upon between the political leaders. The prospects of the bill are not so flattering as they were.

TINKERING BROOKLYN'S CHARTER.

Mr. McGroarty, from the Assembly Committee on Cities, reported, with amendments, Senator Cornell's bill amending the charter of Brooklyn in relation to the election of Supervisors. The Assembly amendments increase the powers of the City Works Board over the subject of street repairs, raise the salary of the City Treasurer from $4000 to $5000, and reduce the Health Board to three members. The Senate concurred in the bill in relation to repaving streets in New York heretofore paved with wooden pavement, amended so that the Commissioner of Public Works is required to inform the Common Council whenever he shall think such repavement is needed, and if the same shall be ordered by ordinance, the Commissioner shall then proceed to do the work and designate the kind of pavement to be used.

THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

On the final reading of the Morrisania and West Farms bill in the Senate this evening, Senator Cornell moved an amendment which prevailed, giving the Park Commissioners the care of all public improvements in that section of New York city.

The Governor has signed the bill providing for conforming all the savings banks to a uniformity of investment statutes, known as the General Savings Bank law.

The Governor has vetoed the bills, entitled "An act to regulate the course of proceedings at a trial on a charge of felony after a previous conviction for felony," "An act to confirm and legalize certain acts of the Common Council of the city of Elmira," and "An act in relation to the Chautauqua Lake Camp Meeting Association of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE FUN OF THE GERMANS.

Pfingst-Montag in Jones's Wood—An Unusually Brilliant Celebration.

Twelve thousand Germans in the garden and Colisseum of Jones's Wood yesterday celebrated, under the direction of the New York Turn-Verein, with music, dancing, and gymnastic exercises, their great national festival of Whit Monday. The society marched from their house in Fourth street at 12 o'clock to the foot of Ninth street, and there took boats for the Wood. At the Colisseum they received the Eichenkranz and Wachtel Clubs and other singing societies, and the grand procession was formed in the garden. The Turner cadets, 125 in number, gave an exhibition drill, the Turn Vereins attended service under the direction of their instructor, Mr. H. Metzner, with a dress parade and review, conducted by Mr. C. W. Burghard. After the running, pole leaping, jumping, dumb-bell exercise, and turning in the yard, the Turners filled the settees and dancing floor of the Colisseum, and to the music of Schacht's band illustrated to their wives and sweethearts in the waltz and quadrille their other accomplishments in turning.

The roof of the hall was tastily decorated with streamers and banners of all nations, and blowzy cherubs in short jackets with pink cheeks and curly locks, dangled rose wreaths in the air as they hung by the hair above the dancers.

The festival this year, as it commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Turn-Verein, was celebrated with more than the usual enthusiasm, and the national games in the park by the moonlight, and the dancing in the hall by the gaslight, went on until a late hour. The receipts from the entertainment will not fall short of $1,500, exclusive of the returns from the beer and cigar stands, the air guns and whirlabouts.

A Grand Parade of Miners in Wilkesbarre

WILKESBARRE, May 17.—The miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company in and around Wilkesbarre had a grand labor parade to-day. From 2,000 to 3,000 men were in line. They conducted themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner. While the line was forming on River street Mr. Parish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, appeared in front of his residence and was greeted with three cheers.

After the parade a meeting was held in Kidder's Grove, which was addressed by the Hon. Kendrick B. Wright, John Brady, the Rev. A. C. Smith, and others. The sentiment was strong against going to work.

A Chicago Pedestrian.

CHICAGO, May 17.—O'Leary, the pedestrian, began his attempt to walk five hundred miles in 156 hours at 4:30 P. M. yesterday. He accomplished the first fifty miles in 8 hours, 56 second, his eleventh mile being mine in 8 minutes 10 seconds. Up to 9:15 this morning he had completed seventy-six miles in 14 hours 40 seconds. He will walk the next twenty-five miles without rest. He expects to accomplish the feat by midnight of Saturday next.

The Legal War on the Whiskey Ring.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Solicitor Wilson starts to-morrow or the day after for the West to superintend the legal proceedings against the members of the Whiskey Ring who have been brought to grief. He will spare no efforts to make the legal war as vigorous and unsparing as his preliminary work has already been. It is understood that the new Attorney-General has given him discretionary authority in the premises.

Fifty Lives Lost Off the China Coast.

HONG KONG, April 15.—A collision occurred on the 4th of April off the coast of China between the Chinese steamship Fu-sing and the British steamship Ocean. The Fu-sing founded almost instantly, causing a loss of fifty lives. The Ocean was seriously injured, but succeeded in reaching Wusing.

A Shoplifter in Grand Street.

Mary Miller, of 228 East Twenty-eighth street, was arrested yesterday for snatching a pocketbook from a lady on Grand street. When searched in the Eldridge street police station five pieces of lace, worth $200, were found in her possession. She had stolen them from Arnold & Taylor's.

THE COLLEGE CANNON WAR.

Efforts to Settle the Difficulty by Arbitration—The Point on which Princeton and Rutgers are at Variance—Another Conference.

PRINCETON, May 17.—Negotiations have been pending between the officers of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges for several days, regarding the return of the Revolutionary cannon that was taken from the Princeton campus by Rutgers students some weeks ago. After several letters had been exchanged between the faculties of the colleges, arrangements were almost perfected for leaving the question to arbitrators, Vice-Chancellor Dodd being named on behalf of Princeton, and the Hon. Courtlandt Parker of Newark on the part of Rutgers, but when the arbitrators met agreement could not be reached as to the question that was to be decided, Rutgers wishing to have the ownership of both cannons decided, and Princeton being willing to submit only the question whether the small cannon shall be returned or not. Nothing was done at the first meeting of the arbitrators, and on Saturday night a committee of the Princeton trustees decided that they would submit to the decision by arbitration of no other question than the one they proposed. As Rutgers would not agree to this question being left to the arbitrators the prospect of a settlement by this method fell through.

Profs. Duffield and Cameron of the Princeton faculty met a committee from the Rutgers faculty in New Brunswick to-night. They have decided that, to prevent any outbreak on the part of the students of either colleges, the measures they have proposed, shall not be made public until they are completed; but it is hoped by the Princeton faculty that terms will be reached under which the captured cannon will be returned without any further arbitration. The Princeton faculty are to meet to-morrow night, and a committee from the Rutgers faculty are to come to Princeton on Wednesday or Thursday, when it is expected the dispute will be satisfactorily settled, Rutgers surrendering the cannon. Meanwhile Dr. McCosh of Princeton says that the only satisfactory way in which the question can be settled is the return of the cannon to the Princeton campus. "I am more decided than ever," he says, "that the cannon justly belongs in Princeton, and that it shall be restored to our grounds. We are willing to use all moral means first, but if these fail, we must resort to legal or other measures. At all events the cannon must be returned."

A ST. PATRICK'S DAY MURDER.

The Trial of James Reilly for Killing his Brother-in-Law, John Monahan.

On St. Patrick's day night James Reilly, a young peddler, shot and killed his brother-in-law, John Monahan, in a cabin near "Darby's patch," in Douglass street, Brooklyn, and yesterday he was on trial in the scandal court room before Judge Reynolds. Monahan had marched all of St. Patrick's day in the procession, and late in the afternoon went into a saloon in Dean street with some friends to get drinks. He met Reilly and began to quarrel with him, saying, "I will lick you so that you can't move your bones out of bed for two months." Reilly was quiet under the abuse, and one Murphy, Monahan's companion, struck him in the face, and then Reilly went out, leaving Monahan and his friends there. Reilly went to Owen Carroll's cabin at Fourth avenue and Douglass street, where he boarded, to get his supper. Monahan followed him and renewed the quarrel, and demanded of Reilly $3, the remainder of the money due him on a horse which he had bought from Monahan for $5. Reilly said that he did not have the money to pay it, and then Monahan proposed to take it out of him in a fight. Reilly backed through to the bedroom door, reached a pistol which was in his pantaloons, and threatened to shoot if he was touched. Monahan grasped him and threw his right arm up. The pistol was fired, and the ball went into the ceiling. Monahan then caught Reilly by the hair, and struck him twice in the face. Reilly brought down his pistol and fired a second time, and Monahan dropped to the floor. All of the men and women in the neighborhood gathered on hearing the first pistol shot, and when they saw Reilly emerge from the room with the smoking pistol in his hand they at once concluded that he was the man who had shot Monahan. Officer Conner, Monahan's grandmother, in the breast, making a slight wound. This angered the mob more, and they darted after him like bloodhounds, yelling and flinging stones. He ran with fifteen or twenty men and women after him, and reached the fifth avenue car just as he was about to be overtaken. He then jumped on the car, but he frightened them away with the pistol. He went to the Sixth avenue police station, handed in his pistol to Sergeant Eason, and was locked up. He is a bright looking, harmless young man, and was in court surrounded by his sister and his little child. His wife, who is Monahan's sister, has deserted him. Bryan Heery, who was the friend of Mrs. Monahan, testified that he heard the house in which Rose Conner, the grandmother, and two or three police officers testified for the prosecution to the above described facts. The defense was a plea of justifiable homicide, and Reilly was the principal witness for the defense. He testified that he shot Monahan in self-defence, after he had been abused and beaten by him. The case is to be given to the jury this morning.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

A Senate Created by Imperial Proclamation—An Elective House Demanded.

YOKOHAMA, April 26.—The changes in the Government of Japan are gradually progressing. The first result of the Osaki Conference of February last was the return of Kiido and Itagaki to the Imperial Council. Through their influence the subject of deliberative assemblies was reconsidered, and on the 14th of April an imperial proclamation was issued creating a body called "Genero," which will be composed of Senators appointed by the Mikado; also a body called "Daisnen," the functions of which will be to adjust and administer a judicial system. The question of an elective House is reserved for further consideration. The proclamation is regarded as the greatest concession that can be made, with a proper regard to the public safety and the desires of the party asking Parliamentary reforms led by Itagaki, Kiddo, Soyesima, and others less prominent. On the same date seven or three minor departments were abolished.

On April 17 Soyesima and Goto, former members of the Imperial Council, but out of office since the spring of 1873, were called to the Mikado to be heard on the question of the new Senate. They were the leaders of the movement for popular representation in the winter of 1873. The reconciliation is complete, but it is not yet known if Soyesima will accept the office. His personal ambition is great and his demands high, but his services are needed, especially in connection with foreign affairs.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

A French Acknowledgment of Britain's Influence in Favor of Peace.

PARIS, May 17.—The *Moniteur*, in an editorial article referring to the course pursued by the British Government during the recent war alarm, says: "England, by raising her voice in favor of peace, has naturally recovered her just authority and influence in continental affairs, and the present Ministry has acquired a degree of strength and power which will procure for it the grateful respect of Europe."

It is announced that a manifesto from Prince Napoleon in favor of the Republic, and in opposition to the restoration of the Empire, will soon be published.

The International Rifle Match.

LONDON, May 18—5 A. M.—In consequence of the refusal of the local authorities to repair an unsafe bridge at Clonfart, it will be necessary to hold the international rifle match at Curragh, Wicklow, or some other place not in the vicinity of Dublin.

The Carlists Repulsed at Pampeluna.

MADRID, May 17.—The Carlists made an attack upon Pampeluna yesterday, and threw twenty-four shells into the town, but no casualties resulted. The insurgents were finally repulsed by the Alfonsist troops.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, after a successful season under Mr. Theodore Thomas, have $8,044.92 in their treasury.

The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday resolved to ask the cooperation of the New York Aldermen in reopening the ferry from Grand street, New York, to Grand street, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Police and Excise Boards yesterday resolved to establish two classes of liquor licenses; one for druggists at $50, and one for wine and beer dealers at $50. Hitherto there have been four classes.

Brooklyn's women temperance crusaders have turned their attention to Raymond street jail, and are visiting the prisoners, delivering addresses, and distributing tracts. They propose to work in the jails and penitentiary in the summer months.

In the Brooklyn Aldermen's meeting yesterday, President Bergen said that no new communic tion had been received from the Mayor, but he had drawn a draft to nominate the Tax Collector Register of Arrests, and Fire Commissioners on Thursday evening. The Board adjourned until Thursday.

DR. HALL'S SALE OF PEWS.

THE LARGEST PRICES EVER PAID IN THE UNITED STATES.

Three Hundred and Fifty-two Pews, Valued at Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars—Absolute Deeds Subject to Annual Assessment.

The sale of pews in Dr. Hall's new Presbyterian church last evening was conducted on a plan more common in England than in this country. The pews were valued at certain prices, ranging from $300 to $6,000, at which the trustees agreed to give absolute deeds of the pews to the purchasers, their heirs and assigns forever, subject only to an annual assessment, fixed for the present at six per cent. of the valuation. The total valuation of the 352 pews is $800,000, a sum almost sufficient to pay the entire cost of the church edifice and of the ground on which it stands. The annual assessment, in case all the pews are sold, will give an income of $48,000 to the society, and in case any purchaser defaults for more than six months in the payment of his assessment, the church reserves the right to reenter and sell the pew again to the highest bidder, the amount received to go to the original owner after his dues to the church have been deducted.

Last night the church was thronged with members, who, after trying the seats in different parts of the building, finally, at half past seven, settled themselves as closely around the pulpit as they could crowd. An auctioneer mounted Dr. Hall's rostrum, and proceeded to sell to the highest bidder the first choice of seats. The first bid was $500, and it was immediately doubled, and pushed by quick, spirited calls to $1,500, at which sum the choice was knocked down to Mr. Alexander Stuart. He chose pew 130, valued at $6,000. Under the regulations he will to-day pay $7,500 cash, covering both bonus and valuation, and will receive for that money a deed of the seat. Hereafter he will pay $300 a year, but the bonus is paid once for all, and the seat can never be taken from him. Mr. Robert L. Stuart paid $1,500 for the privilege of choosing a $5,000 pew, and Mr. Low next paid $3,100 as a bonus on two pews, which will cost him $11,000. Mr. Hyde paid a premium of $2,600, and took two pews valued at $12,000; Mr. De Forest, $2,200 premium for two more, valued at $4,200; Robert Bonner, $1,100 premium for a $4,000 pew; W. S. Sloane, $1,000 premium for a $4,000 pew; Mr. Skidmore, $1,000 premium for another pew of the same price; H. Marquand, $1,500 premium for two pews valued at $11,000; John Auchincloss, $1,400 premium for two pews worth $5,700; and Messrs. Gordon, Jay, Frazier, Bladen, Libby, Scott, Judge Davis, Messrs. Hadley, Jessup, Hurlbut, Rano, Dillon, Sheffield, Leveridge, Raynor, Geo. Sloan, and Alexander paid premiums of $800, and chose pews ranging in value from $2,000 to $6,000. From this point the premiums fell to $500, and then by slow steps to $10, the lowest bid of the evening. This was reached after more than half the pews had been disposed of, at an aggregate bonus exceeding $77,000. Then many of the remaining pews were contracted for at their valuation only, so that at the close about two-thirds of the pews in number and about three-fourths in value had been disposed of.

FISH BOUND TO STICK.

Why the President Does not Invite Him to Step Down and Out.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary Fish declares over his own signature that he has no intention of resigning the portfolio of the State Department. This is doubtless true, but it does not cover the whole case. The President really wants to get rid of him but does not wish to wound his feelings. It is a standing rule with Grant never to part company with any of his political supporters while they are under fire. He knows how tenaciously Fish clings to his place and that a pointed invitation to step down and out would not only mortally offend him, but, if it leaked out that such a request had been made, would certainly kill him. He therefore seized the opportunity when Don Hamilton went to the meeting of the Cincinnati Society in New York and had prepared the celebrated editorial article which appeared in the *National Republican* of the 11th inst., which was highly eulogistic of Fish, but closed by intimating that he would retire at the close of the term. It is understood that this article was authorized by the President in person. If Mr. Fish desires to satisfy himself on this point let him demand the production of the manuscript.

A LAST MESSAGE TO A WIFE.

Misery Added to Misery in a Proud Poor Man's Cheerless Home.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a burglar was discovered in Mr. James Gibson's apartments at 266 Ninth avenue. He had entered by means of a large spike, and stolen an overcoat, valued at $20. On being discovered he started to run, but after a hard chase was arrested by Officer Leidy, and taken to the Thirty-seventh street police station. He described himself as Al. Bird, aged 21, and said he was a native of Ireland, was committed to a cell, and at 12:15 Doorkeeper Kennedy found him hanging by the neck, having tied himself to the grated door near the rear of the cell door. He died before Dr. Burdick arrived.

The following rambling sentences, written on the margin of a coin of yesterday's date, were found in his pocket: "Please buy some envelopes and put a three-cent stamp on it, and address it, 'Mrs. Alfred Harrison, Jamaica, Long Island.' Please send this at once." On the other side was written: "Mary, I love you, God bless you. Anna, good by; forgive me everything; come and fetch my body; kiss me and bury me; you wanted money, I have none; I had no money. I risked everything to get it. I am started forever; my life is ended, my darling; good by, my love, you won't stay long after me, will you? dear?" Harrison seemed to feel his sorrow keenly, and was evidently of some respectability, and died from grief and shame.

Sergeant Brogan sent an officer to Mrs. Harrison, with an account of the circumstances attending the fate of her husband.

THE TAXPAYERS IN FOR IT.

Half a Million More Wanted to Complete a Job that has Cost $1,400,000.

The Brooklyn City Works Board yesterday sent a communication to the Aldermen asking for some action by which the Hempstead storage reservoir could be completed this year. This is the public work which William C. Kingsley contracted to build and finish for $1,400,000, and which has already cost more than this sum, and yet requires $500,000. The appropriation of the last Legislature was vetoed by Governor Tilden, the Legislature, and the communication from the City Works Commission was a gentle hint that William C. Kingsley, William A. Fowler, and other well-known gentlemen were ready to double the half million more. Alderman Ropes presented a petition, signed by Horace B. Claflin, Jeremiah P. Robinson, Franklin Woodruff, Samuel Sloan, Henry E. Pierrepont, Dwight Johnson, Henry Sheldon, Gordon L. Ford, Charles Dennis, Thomas N. Rooker, W. T. Hatch, and others, protesting against the new grant. The petition read: "The city debt is already too large, our taxes are onerous, and real estate values are suffering, and this inc eased burden seems to us entirely unnecessary and unwise, and we ask time to be heard at least before final action shall be taken." Alderman Ropes said the taxpayers wanted to know whether the reservoir was to continue to be a mine of wealth to the contractors, and he moved that the whole question go before the Joint Committees on Law and Water and Drainage, that the property owners might be heard.

Assassination in Missouri.

LEXINGTON, Mo., May 17.—Ben Nevin, who lived a farm near this city, was called to his door on Saturday night by a band of masked men and riddled with buckshot, thirty-two entering his head.

The Pools for To-Day's Trots at Fleetwood.

FIRST RACE—Field, $50; Blanche, $40; Tanner Boy, $15; May Bird, $10.

SECOND RACE—Field, $25; Effie Deans, $15; Ben Bruce, $10; Tom Keeler, $10.

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