NEWPORT.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE SEASON.

The Hotels, the Beaches and the Curiosities.

AN OPERA HOUSE TO BE BUILT.

TEN THOUSAND VISITORS EXPECTED.

THE DRIVES, THE COTTAGES, &C.

Modes of Travelling Coming and Returning.

EXPECTED EXPENDITURES, &c., &c., &c.

Our Watering Place Correspondence.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7, 1865.

NEWPORT AS A WATERING PLACE.

As a seaside watering place Newport is probably unrivalled. Its three beaches are admirably adapted for bathing purposes, and its salubrious climate has always maintained the reputation it acquired over a century ago. Nothing could speak better for Newport in this connection than the simple fact that, when the Asiatic cholera swept over the country, in 1849, not a single death occurred upon the island. When it first became popular as a watering place, Newport, in summer, was almost entirely occupied by visitors from the Southern States, and for a number of years the hotels were almost entirely supported by this class of pleasure seekers. About ten years ago, however, the chivalry commenced to make Saratoga their headquarters; and, but for the fact of it suddenly becoming popular among the Northern people, the place would probably have suffered somewhat from the desertion of its old friends, whose proverbial extravagance had for many seasons scattered much wealth through the town.

THE BEACHES.

The principal attraction is supposed to be the three beaches, of which Newport is so justly proud. The first, or Easton's beach, is one, however, mainly used for bathing purposes. It is about half a mile from the hotels, and the guests have, in connection with the pleasure derived from bathing, an agreeable ride to and from the beach. A number of bathing houses are erected here—some of them the property of private individuals. The second beach is about two miles from the first, and, like the third, still further on, is rarely visited for bathing purposes.

THE SPOUTING CAVE

is one of the curiosities of Newport that every visitor makes it a point to see for himself. It consists of a cavern on the seashore, into which the water at times dashes with such force as to throw out a jet from an opening in the top, called the "Horse." When a storm is raging at sea Spouting Cave is said to present a picture that, once seen, can never be forgotten.

PURGATORY.

A singular chasm at the second beach has received this name. The water enters from the ocean, and adds to the terrors of the spot. For many years it was popularly believed to be an unfathomable abyss; but the bottom has long since been discovered. There are several stories connected with this place—one that the devil, on one occasion, threw an Indian squaw in, as a reward for some particular offence, and to this day the footprints of that respectable gentleman are still shown on the rock. It is also related that a young lady on one occasion required her lover to jump over the abyss as the only condition on which she would consent to wed him. The youth made the jump in safety, but forever abandoned his exacting mistress.

Paradise and the Hanging Rocks are not far from Purgatory, and, sitting under the shadow of the latter, Bishop Berkely composed his "Minute Philosopher."

THE GLEN.

This is one of the great objects of interest, and claimed to be the most charming spot on the island. It is on the east side of the island and about six miles from Newport. It is very popular as a fashionable resort, and the drive to the beaches is generally continued to the Glen.

THE OLD STONE MILL.

This curious structure which has of late years attracted so much attention, is situated in the immediate neighborhood of the Naval Academy. The discussion as to whether it was erected by Governor Arnold or by the Northmen, at the time of their alleged discovery of America—anterior to the time of Columbus—is not yet ended; but whichever side may be right, it is at least certain that the old mill is so old as to be beyond the memory of man. It always attracts the attention of the visitor, and, as it is now the property of the city, it has been fenced in to preserve it from destruction at the hands of curiosity collectors.

STUART'S WASHINGTON.

In the Senate chamber, at the State House, there is a fine full length portrait of Washington, by Stuart. To preserve it from injury it is at present protected by a glass case.

OTHER CURIOSITIES.

It would take much more space than a single letter would afford to describe all the many objects of interest that can be found in this place. The Newport *Mercury*, established in 1758, by James Franklin, brother of Benjamin, and at present the oldest paper in the country, is still published here. Up to within the last few years the printing press on which Franklin learned his trade was exhibited in this office; it has, however, been sold to Mr. John B. Murray, of New York.

THE ANTIQUITY OF NEWPORT.

The settlement of this ancient town dates back to 1637, when the island, then called by the Indians Aquidneck, or the "Island of the Blest," was purchased from the Narragansett tribe. Newport boasts that at the breaking out of the Revolution she rivalled New York in commerce. The occupation of the city by the British, however, completely ruined the town, and the population fell from twelve thousand to four thousand. The commercial prosperity it then lost it never regained, and after many years of peace Newport to-day numbers but fifteen thousand inhabitants. There is hardly a place on the island that is not in some manner connected with the history of the Revolution. Here Washington, or Greene, or Sullivan, or Lafayette had their headquarters. Here are the remains of a fort, built by one or other of the parties, and the cemetery holds the remains of the gallant French Admiral de Torney, as well as those of our own celebrated Perry.

THE OCEAN HOUSE.

First among the hotels of Newport is unquestionably the Ocean House, both on account of its size and the taste displayed in its architectural adornment. It is the property of Messrs. J. & J. B. Weaver, who have been its proprietors for the last seventeen years. The piazza along the front of the hotel is beautifully shaded, and of such length and width as to form a magnificent promenade—one advantage it possesses being that the state of the weather will not interfere with its use. The rooms are large, and the public apartments especially so. The drawing room is one of the finest in the country. In connection with the hotel is a cottage house called "The Colony." The upper part of this consists of one large room, which has heretofore been used as a ball room for the guests, and has also been occasionally engaged for concerts by eminent musicians visiting here during the fashionable season. It is, however, intended to convert this apartment into a billiard room for the summer, reducing the public halls to one—the Aquidneck—until Mr. Shanahan shall have erected his new opera house in front of the Mall. The lower part of the "Colony" is occupied by a number of small rooms, destined for sleeping apartments for single gentlemen. The Ocean House is capable of accommodating five hundred guests, and will be open for the season about the end of this month. At present the large force of workmen are busily engaged in making repairs and improvements. The sound of the saw and the plane are constantly heard through the building, and the painters are covering the woodwork in all directions with a variety of colors. In previous seasons the opening of this house has been the signal for a rush from all quarters for Newport, and accommodations were often apt to be difficult of attainment. The extensive arrangements made by the other hotels, and the building of additional cottages, has rendered it almost certain that even the increased number of people the termination of the war will induce to visit this locality will all be amply provided for. The price of board per day at the Ocean House will be $4 50 through the summer.

THE FERRY HOUSE.

Mr. P. Shanahan, of New York, has just completed the erection of a new and splendid hotel, immediately opposite the Mall, and within a short distance of the State House. The hotel is built of brick and is quite an ornament to the city. It is sufficiently commodious to accommodate upwards of two hundred and twenty-five guests, and its convenience to the Mall adds great attractiveness to it. By the permission of the city government Mr. Shanahan has cut down some trees in the Mall that interfered with the view from the entrance, and will remove the pavements, so as to grade and lay out gravelled paths to the hotel. The hotel will open the same time as the Ocean House, and will probably charge the same rates for board.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Shanahan has purchased a large lot adjoining his hotel, and proposes immediately commencing the building of an opera house, which will be of sufficient dimensions to accommodate any audience that would be likely to visit such a place in the crowded season. The architecture will be unique, and the building itself one of the principal ornaments of the town.

THE FILLMORE HOUSE.

The second of the Newport hotels in size is the Fillmore House. It is at present owned by Mr. T. G. Hazard, whose family have kept twenty years. The father of Mr. Hazard was formerly the proprietor of the Bellevue House, and, after leaving it, built and occupied the Fillmore, immediately adjoining. The result was that the two hotels built up each other's business. Finding their business unproductive, the owners of the Bellevue pulled down their house this year, and removed a portion to another part of the city, leaving sufficient material to construct two or three large cottages for summer visitors, besides making a considerable addition to the Fillmore. In addition to the gain of room from the Bellevue, Mr. Hazard has also expended a large sum in extending and improving the wings of the hotel. The hotel is three stories in height, with a front of one hundred and thirty feet, and a depth of one hundred feet. It contains one hundred and seventy rooms, and is calculated to entertain comfortably two hundred and twenty-five visitors. This house opens on the 15th of May, and remains open until the middle of October. The rate of board at present is four dollars a day, but will go up on the opening of the Ocean House, and the commencement of the fashionable season, about the middle of next month, to four dollars and fifty cents. In connection with the hotel there is a large livery stable, so that every facility is offered to its guests.

AQUIDNECK.

The Aquidneck House, of which Mr. William Hodges is the proprietor, has been almost doubled in size by the improvements lately made. Mr. Hodges has been for many years well known throughout New England as a hotel proprietor, although he has been but a few years connected with this branch of business in Newport. The rooms in this house are all connected, so that they can be used singly or as a suit for a family. Many of them are so constructed as to be easily converted into parlors. The hotel is at present capable of easily accommodating upwards of two hundred people. Mr. Hodges, however, proposes carrying out improvements that will almost double its size. This is the only first class hotel that remained open through the winter in Newport, and it was largely patronized, owing to its vicinity to the Naval Academy. Numbers of the relatives and friends of the midshipmen have been constantly coming on to visit the Academy, many of them remaining for weeks and months, and taking up their quarters at the Aquidneck. In connection with the hotel is a billiard saloon, the only one at present attached to any of the large houses here. Through the winter the price of board at this establishment has been three dollars and fifty cents, and it is very probable that these terms will not be altered through the summer. The Aquidneck is beautifully shaded, and presents an attractive appearance to the eye.

AQUIDNECK HALL.

In connection with the hotel is Aquidneck Hall, the only large public hall in the city. It is furnished with a stage and footlights, and is capable of seating upwards of eight hundred. Mr. Hodges proposes to improve it so that over one thousand can be seated. Morgan, Sanderson and other musical celebrities are expected to give concerts here in the height of the fashionable season.

OTHER HOTELS.

In addition to the hotels named above there are probably eight or nine others, of small capacity, scattered through the island; such as the United States and Parker House in the town, and Bateman's, the Stonebridge House, the Ferry House, and the Cliff House, scattered through the island. The houses are all comparatively small, and can accommodate about fifty or sixty. The rate of board in all is generally two dollars and fifty cents a day.

PRIVATE COTTAGES.

There are at present about two hundred and eighty cottages for summer occupants. Of these one hundred and sixty are owned by residents of other localities, who spend their summers here; and the remaining one hundred and twenty are the property of citizens of Newport and others, who let them to visitors. The rents run up from one thousand dollars to five thousand dollars a year. Many of the inhabitants of Newport are in the habit of visiting friends and relatives in other parts of the country during the summer season and taking their families with them. These enterprising Newportonians rent their houses during their absence, and make a handsome sum over and above their own travelling expenses. Some of these houses, erected here by capitalists from other cities, have been built in the most costly style. The mansion of August Belmont probably cost that gentleman something in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, although it stands on the international tax books as valued at only seventy-five thousand dollars. Chas. H. Ward, of Boston, and R. Taft, of Providence, have both erected large houses here during the spring—the former at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars. Antonio Zynago has invested twenty thousand dollars in this way, and Mr. E. E. Barstow, of Boston, is just completing a magnificent mansion at an outlay of not less than two hundred thousand dollars. William H. Appleton, of New York, has taken the Porter House for three months in the summer at a rent of two thousand five hundred dollars, while S. D. Bradford, also of New York, takes the Van Rensselaer Mansion for the same period for two thousand dollars.

THE DRIVES.

Not among the least of the attractions of Newport may be mentioned the magnificent drives visitors have the privilege of enjoying. The principal one at present is along Touro street and Bellevue avenue. The avenue is gravelled and runs to the Spouting Rocks, a distance of three miles from the Ocean House. The street is sixty feet from curb to curb, and is kept constantly watered through the summer. Both sides of the road are occupied by large and beautiful residences, surrounded by artistically laid out grounds. In fact, there are but few avenues in the world superior to this in beauty. It is only of late years that this drive has been opened to the public. Previous to the carrying out of this improvement the land now occupied by these residences would seldom bring more than two hundred dollars an acre. It is now impossible to obtain a building lot along the avenue for less than eight thousand dollars. Bath road and around the beaches is also a favorite drive with a large number of the summer visitors. On Tuesdays and Fridays the strictly fashionable portion of the pleasure seekers are accustomed to drive to Fort Adams, passing a host of beautiful villas that dot the road leading in this direction.

A NEW DRIVE.

Authority has been obtained from the city government to construct a new drive, which it is proposed to make, from eight to ten miles in length. A road will be opened from Bellevue avenue, running west to the bay, thence northward, and finally entering Narragansett avenue, and returning by that route to the point of starting. It is intended to make this one of the most attractive features of the city. It will, throughout its entire length, be uniformly one hundred feet in width.

THE NUMBER OF VISITORS EXPECTED.

The most sanguine expectations are entertained that the number of visitors who will flock here during the coming season will exceed ten thousand. Of course the hotels would not be able to accommodate a rush of this description were the newcomers to all crowd in at once. They generally, however, make their appearance in instalments—one party relieving another. In any event, however, a great strain will unquestionably be taken from the hotels by the large number of boarding houses. Some of these houses are kept by persons who are well known in this line of business in New York.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

There will be something over a hundred carriages to be let here through the season; and, taking into consideration that the season is at its height for eight weeks, and that each carriage brings in its proprietor at least ten dollars a day, it is very apparent sixty thousand dollars will scarcely cover the amount expended in this branch of business alone through the summer.

BENEFIT TO NEWPORT.

The following is offered as a rough estimate of the amount of money pleasure seekers, making Newport their destination, will probably expend:—

Hotels, boarding houses, &c.	$418,500
Wines, &c.	50,000
Residents in cottages, for rent and family expenses	158,400
Carriage hire	60,000
Purchases in town	75,000
Travelling (coming and returning), at least	120,000
Total	$881,900

THE ROUTE.

From New York the most expeditious and pleasure route is the Fall river line of boats, which stop at the long wharf, Newport, where they connect with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad. There are at present two boats on the line—the Empire State, Captain Brayton, and the Metropolis, Captain Brown. They leave New York at half-past five o'clock in the evening and reach Newport the following morning. Means have been provided for building a railway from some point on the Stonington road to Wickford, in Rhode Island, from whence a ferryboat will be run to Newport. This will open another route from New York, which will obviate the necessity of turning Point Judith. From Boston the best route is, of course, by the Old Colony Railroad.

The Navy.

ARRIVAL OF THE ONWARD.

The United States ship Onward, Acting Master William H. Clark commanding, arrived yesterday morning from Rio Janeiro, via Pernambuco and St. Thomas, having left the latter port June 2. Her officers are:—

Acting Master—Wm. H. Clark, commanding.
Acting Master—Wm. Collins.
Acting Ensigns—Wm. Rogers, R. B. Moores, G. J. Conkling.
Acting Master's Mates—A. F. Ulman, F. A. Gooding, J. S. Newbegin, T. B. Vial.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—J. S. Allen.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—D. Watson.
Paymaster's Clerk—R. Hutchler.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER COMMODORE PERRY.

The United States steamer Commodore Perry, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Foster commanding, arrived at this port yesterday from Fortress Monroe. The following is a list of her officers:—

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding—Amos P. Foster.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—William F. Pratt.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—William J. Healy.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Caleb B. White.
Acting Master and Pilot—Amos Rainier.
Acting Ensigns—A. J. L. Barker, William D. Murray, Franklin Young.
Mates—Washington Moore, J. H. Hanaway.
Engineers—Acting Second Assistant in charge, John L. Bowers; Third Assistants, Robert Ross, George Mortimer, Jr., Victor B. Stubbins, Albert P. Smith.
Paymaster's Clerk—Archibald R. Moncrief.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 14, 1865.

In the construction of chapter 218, laws of 1865, the court decided that its only effect was to give preference to cases in which the people are a party over classes two and three.

The calendar is to be called as printed. Day calendar for Thursday, June 15—Nos. 22, 23, 18, 19, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

THE TURF.

Fashion Course, L. I.—Trotting.

WEDNESDAY, June 14.—Match for $2,000, two mile heats, in harness.

D. Mace named s. m. Ella Sherwood	1	1
B. Pifer named br. s. Toronto Chief	2	2

TIME.

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First mile	2:32	2:37
Second mile	2:33	2:35¼
Total	5:10	5:12¼

First Heat.—The appearance of the horses when they came on the track was very satisfactory to their respective backers, as they certainly were in the finest possible condition for the race. Ella Sherwood was the favorite at one hundred to eighty previous to the start, and large amounts were wagered on the result. The horses were ready at the appointed time, and got away at the second attempt evenly, starting from the old stand, Toronto on the inside. He drew away from the mare on the turn, and led a length to the quarter pole with two breaks, in thirty-nine seconds. From there onto the backstretch and to the half-mile pole daylight could be seen at intervals between them, the stallion still leading. Time 1:16½. Passing the new stand the Chief was a length and a half in front, the mare doing her best to get even with him; but she was unsuccessful, the horse being able to shake her off as fast as she made her approaches. They trotted steadily around the lower turn and up the homestretch, making a most exciting race. At the stand at the finish of the first mile Toronto was a length ahead. Time, 2:32. There was no visible change of position around the turn, and things remained the same until they were past the quarter pole, when the mare began to close, and it was evident that the horse could not cast her off as before. She pressed him more as they entered the homestretch, and soon afterwards yoked him. In a moment or so afterwards the mare began to show in front, and the Chief broke up, losing a couple of lengths, from which he did not seem to rally again. The mare led three lengths around the lower turn, and it was evident that the chances of the stallion for this heat were gone. The mare trotted steadily to the end, winning by a couple of lengths, making the last mile in 2:33, and the heat in 5:10.

Second Heat.—Ella Sherwood was now a great favorite among the financiers, and one hundred to ten was freely laid on her winning. Both horses came up fresh when summoned to the stand, and were started on the level. The mare took the lead around the turn, and passed the quarter pole two lengths in advance of the stallion in thirty-nine seconds. Going down the backstretch the stallion closed, and had his nose at the wheel of the mare at the half-mile pole. Time 1:18. The mare passed the new stand one length and a quarter ahead of him, and without letting him get any closer went around the lower turn and up the homestretch, passing the score in 2:37. She opened the gap a little going around the turn; but at the quarter pole the stallion was again at her wheel, and they continued in this way into the backstretch, where the contest became more interesting. The Chief then made a vigorous brush for the lead; but before he had fairly lapped the mare he broke up and fell off a length. He pressed her again and again; but a touch of the whip sent the mare along faster and faster, and, although the stallion lay at her wheel all the way around the lower turn and onto the homestretch, he could not get an inch closer to the young Bashaw. On the homestretch he made a gallant effort, which ended in a break, and the mare crossed the score a length ahead, making the last mile in 2:35¼, and the heat in 5:12¼.

The winner belongs to the Bashaw family, having been sired by the Vernol Black Hawk, and is one of the finest and most promising young mares in the land. She is five years old, and her race yesterday proves that she has bottom for any emergency. With a little more practice and age she will be hard to beat at any distance.

Lady Emma and General Butler trot this afternoon at the Fashion Course, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Lady Thorn and George Wilkes were yesterday matched for $1,000 a side, to trot on the 5th of July, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

A trotting match will come off to-day at the Union Course.

Base Ball.

THE PHILADELPHIANS VISIT WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A BRILLIANT CONTEST AND ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

The visiting ball players from Philadelphia seem to be carrying everything before them, and if they continue in their triumphant career much longer our metropolitan players will have to bring the big guns of the Atlantic or Mutual clubs to bear upon them, or otherwise they will return to the Quakes City with more trophies than our ball players should have allowed them to capture. Having defeated the celebrated Eureka club of Newark and the gallant Eagles of New York, they yesterday became the guests of the Union club of Morrisania, one of our strong metropolitan organizations, and in the match with that club they again bore off the laurels of victory, and in a style, too, which reflected the highest degree of credit on them as first class, gentlemanly ball players. In fact, the game which took place yesterday afternoon at Morrisania, proved to be by far the best played match of the series, and an exceedingly fine display of the attractive features of the game, their batting being worthy of comparison with the best play of the champion Atlantics, whose skill in that respect is proverbial.

A very highly respectable and numerous assemblage of spectators were collected on the Union grounds on the occasion, the "best society" of the county being duly represented, the attendance of ladies being the most numerous and brilliant seen at any match this season, the utmost interest being manifested by the fair ones in the progress of the game.

The contest opened favorably for the Unions, their adversaries being obliged to content themselves with blank scores on the first two innings. Afterwards, however, they began to display their ability in batting in a style which elicited the heartiest applause, and it was soon apparent that the Unions had a severer task before them than they had anticipated. To be brief, however, the lead the Athletics obtained in the third and fourth innings gave them an advantage which their opponents could not regain, and at the close of the ninth inning it was found that the Philadelphians were in the majority by ten runs, the totals being 31 to 21 in their favor.

The game over, an adjournment was had to the rooms of the club, where the visitors were hospitably entertained, after which the Philadelphians and their friends became the guests of Judge McMahon, at whose residence a very excellent collation was prepared. They returned to town highly gratified with the day's proceedings and proud of the trophy won from the Unions on the occasion.

To-day the Resolute Club, of Brooklyn, become their hosts, and the programme of the day includes a grand match on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn, and a closing entertainment given in the best style of their gentlemanly hosts of the day. We append the score of the beautifully played game of yesterday:—

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	UNION.	O.	R.
Kleinfelder, c.	4	3	Hendrick, s. s.	3	3
McBride, p.	2	4	Hannegan, 3 b.	2	4
Reach, 2 b.	3	2	Smith, 1 b.	2	4
Wilkins, s.	5	2	Pabor, r. f.	4	0
Berkenstock, 1 b.	2	4	Abrams, c. f.	0	0
Luengene, l. f.	4	3	Birdsall, c.	2	3
Hayhurst, c. f.	3	4	Pinckney, 2 b.	4	2
Smith, 3 b.	2	5	Ketcham, l. f.	2	3
McCleary, r. f.	2	4	Collins, P., p	2	2
Total	27	31	Total	27	21

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Total.
Athletic	0	0	7	5	3	1	9	1	5	31
Union	2	1	0	4	7	0	4	0	3	21

Umpire, Mr. Pidgeon, of the Eckford Club; scorers, Messrs. Benson and Bennett. Time of game, three hours and twenty minutes. Fly catches—Union, 12; Athletic, 11.

Aquatics.

A boat race of ten miles for $400, between W. McDead and T. C. Murphy, came off yesterday afternoon. The race was divided into two five mile heats. The start was from the foot of Ninety-sixth street, East river, to the High Bridge. At the start Murphy took the lead, which he kept for about two miles, when McDead passed and led the remainder of the five miles. They then took a rest of about fifteen minutes, after which they started on their return for home. Murphy, as before, took the lead for about two miles, when McDead drew up and was soon in front, continuing to lead to the end, and winning as he wished. The time from the start to the finish was one hour and forty-five minutes.

Police Intelligence.

DARING ROBBERY AND GARROTING IN UNION SQUARE—THE ROBBERS ARRESTED.

A most daring robbery occurred in Union square about five o'clock yesterday morning, the victim being as yet unknown. It appears that a strange gentleman was passing through the square, when two villanous looking young men, twenty years of age, giving their names as Jas. Morrison and Charles Gay, stepped up to and knocked him down. Gay then seized his victim by the throat, holding him fast, while his confederate rifled his pocket, stealing therefrom a wallet, containing fifty dollars in bills and a check on the Metropolitan Bank (No. 5,901), drawn in favor of W. R. B. King. After securing the booty the highwaymen fled, but were pursued by officers Thorne and Niblo, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, who witnessed the robbery, and arrested them on the corner of Sixteenth street and Sixth avenue, where Merrison threw the wallet and contents into a doorway. The prisoners were taken before Justice Dodge and locked up for examination. The victim of these highwaymen is respectfully requested to appear before Justice Dodge and prefer a complaint against them, in order that they may be punished for their crime.

ROBBERY IN MULBERRY STREET.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, Joseph Hildner, in passing through a dark alleyway, leading from the rear of 19 Mulberry street to the front of the premises, was assaulted with a slung shot or club in the hands of Charles Anderson, knocked down and robbed of a silver watch and chain, valued at $30. Anderson escaped, but was subsequently arrested by officer Hyde, of the Sixth precinct, and fully identified by Hildner as the man who assaulted and robbed him. Justice Hogan committed Anderson to the Tombs for trial without bail. Hildner lives at 14 Catharine street.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT—A COURAGEOUS WOMAN.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, Mrs. Mary Simpson, of No. 48 Spring street, on entering her front parlor, which she had left ten minutes previously, discovered a stranger there in the act of carrying off wearing apparel [illegible] which he had tied up in a blanket. The man attempted to escape, but Mrs. Simpson seized hold of and attempted to detain him, but he pulled away and fled. She cried for help, when officer Pikel, of the Fourteenth precinct, pursued and arrested the fugitive, who gave his name as George Sanchez. He was taken before Justice Hogan and committed for trial without bail. In possession of the prisoner were found two skeleton and several other keys, besides burglarious implements of various descriptions. Sanchez is a Cuban, sixty years of age, a cigar maker by occupation and lives at 23 Mercer street.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION.

Officers Irish and Hamblin, of the Harbor police, yesterday arrested Thomas Jackson, William V. Shandon and James H. Wilson on suspicion of having stolen a trunk containing one thousand five hundred dollars in gold coin and five hundred dollars worth of clothing from the bark Jane, lying in the stream, the property of a Spanish passenger, whose name is unknown. Justice Shandley committed the prisoners to await the appearance of the owner of the stolen property.

ROBBED IN HIS OWN HOUSE.

Nearly two weeks ago Hugh McNeil, while asleep in his own barroom, No. 91 Cherry street, was robbed of his gold watch and chain, valued at one hundred and thirty dollars, by some one to him unknown. A day or two since Wm. Young offered to sell the watch and chain of McNeil to James Godfrey, residing at No. 72 Catharine street. This fact becoming known to officers Horbelt and Mullen, of the Fourth precinct, they arrested Young, and Justice Hogan committed him for trial in default of bail. Young denies stealing the watch, and says he bought the pawn ticket for the stolen property.

A SEAMAN ROBBED.

Justice Hogan yesterday committed for trial a man named John Loughlin, who had been arrested by officer Donohue, of the First precinct, charged with stealing twenty-five dollars from Jeremiah O'Keefe, a seaman attached to the United States receiving ship Vermont, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is alleged that Loughlin represented to O'Keefe that he would show him to a good boarding house, and when in a secluded spot he robbed him of his money and attempted to escape; but the officer was conveniently near, and escorted him to the station house.

The Croton Aqueduct Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Leonard.

JUNE 14.—*Stephens and Darrah, relators, vs. John S. Giles and George A. Jeremiah.*—This case, on which the authority and power of the Legislature comes in contact with that claimed by the Corporation of the city of New York, came up yesterday for argument before Judge Leonard.

The plaintiffs were appointed Commissioners of the Croton Board, by virtue of an act of the Legislature passed April, 1863, but were subsequently removed by the Corporation of the city and the defendants appointed in their stead. The whole question as to whether the Legislature can deprive the Corporation of the city of New York, or any private corporation, of its vested rights, of its acquired property, of its grants and franchises, of its private estate, whether real or personal, without the assent of such corporation, and without any compensation, is involved in this controversy. Other important results will likely follow on the decision that may be rendered in this case. The points relied upon for the defendants, the new appointees under the Corporation, are:—

First—Property, franchises, rights and benefits belonging to the Corporation of New York, whether granted by the Legislature or otherwise acquired, stand precisely on the same footing as though acquired by or granted to any private corporation. So far as relates to each and all of these things, the Corporation of New York is strictly a private corporation. It is an artificial private person—there is no difference, not the least. This has been repeatedly held.

Second—The rights of the Corporation of the city of New York in its Croton water property, franchises and interests, are precisely the same as those which the Manhattan Bank has over its property and franchises; and the Legislature has no more control over the one than over the other. We think this can be made clear.

Third—It is well settled that these Water Comissioners now in question are agents of the Corporation, and nothing more.

Fourth—The Croton Commissioners are the private agents of a private corporation, and their duties relate to the private property and private rights and franchises of the corporation.

Fifth—The vested rights, property and franchises of this private corporation are not subject to legislative control.

Sixth—Upon principles long established, it admits of no doubt that when the Corporation of New York accepted the Croton water grant, and expended its money in the construction of the works, the contract between the Corporation and the State was complete, and the rights of the Corporation became vested rights, which no subsequent Legislature could disturb without a violation of the laws and constitution of New York and of the constitution of the United States.

One of the conditions in the grant which the Corporation accepted was that it should appoint its own officers over the works and the salary to be paid.

Seventh—The statute of 1863 is a clear violation of the constitution of the United States and attempted abrogation of vested rights, a flagrant violation of its own contract, and against the constitution of the State of New York.

Eighth—Nothing is better settled than that the right of property and franchise carries with it the right to control that property and to enjoy the benefit of that franchise.

Tenth—The statute of 1863 undertakes, by indirect means, to deprive the Corporation of its private valuable rights, property and franchises without compensation. This the constitution of the State forbids. It is also an attempt to appoint to office, in violation of article ten of the constitution. And the act is also in direct violation of section seven of the same article. It is clearly unconstitutional.

These points were ably argued by Messrs. Pierrepont and J. R. Whiting.

For the relators Messrs. Fullerton and Marsh presented points in argument in contravention of the views put forward by the opposite counsel, and, having closed, the Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

Brooklyn City News.

ROBBERY AT THE UNION COURSE.

Immediately after the close of the exciting match on Monday, between Lady Thorn and Dexter, the New York and Brooklyn pickpockets took possession of the field. It had been announced from the judge's stand that after the close of the match a gentleman would, as he desired the privilege, trot around the course a very fast and beautiful team of blacks. While thousands were waiting to see this supplemental trot the thieves and robbers took possession of the course and boldly robbed any and every one within their reach who appeared to have watches or whom they suspected of having money. An attempt was made at arresting both the robbery and the robbers, by the Queens county constables who had been detailed for duty, but without effect. Their truncheons were wrenched from them and they were belabored over the head with their own cudgels. Many citizens endeavored to assist the officers, but they were in like manner summarily disposed of. Very many gentlemen having money or watches about them made tracks from the scene as fast as they could. About this time the Sheriff, who had been sent for, arrived. He commanded the peace, and ordered all law-abiding citizens to assist in arresting the wholesale robbers. The resolute stand taken and example given by the Sheriff encouraged many, and a desperate and determined resolution was made by about a hundred men to effect the arrest of the desperadoes. Led by the Sheriff, they renewed the attack; but, as before, they were handled like children. The Sheriff was immediately knocked down, kicked in the face and otherwise maltreated; scores of constables and citizens were knocked down, and a general retreat of the rest took place. The thieves quietly got into the carriages and buggies that were waiting for them, cursing their drivers that they had stayed so far off from the stand, compelling them to fight their way for such a distance. As they made their escape they profusely distributed some bogus petroleum certificates, which had the appearance of greenbacks, and intended to decoy the citizens and delay pursuit. About twenty gold watches are known to have been stolen, several diamond breastpins and thousands of dollars. Mr. Arthur Barry, who resides near the course, had his pocketbook, containing $1,000, taken from him by force. "Oh, for the Metropolitan police," was the universal cry. A telegraph would have been of great service. The scoundrels might have been arrested at the ferries. Something must be done to protect citizens or these sports must be abandoned by innocent amusement seekers.

AN ALLEGED HOUSE OF ILL-FAME NEARLY DEMOLISHED.

A crowd of women and boys, assisted by a few men, made an attack upon a house in Tillary street, near Canton, about nine o'clock yesterday morning, and forcing the doors, commenced demolishing everything within reach with axes and other implements, until they had reduced the structure nearly to a wreck. The house, it is alleged, was occupied by some women of questionable reputation, and affairs were conducted there in such a manner as to prove objectionable to the neighbors. They resolved, therefore, to expel them, and succeeded in so doing before interfered with. A solitary policeman put them all to flight. The occupants of the house made their escape without injury.

FIRE IN JAMAICA.

The livery stables of Mr. Wm. Durland, in the village of Jamaica, Long Island, were discovered to be on fire about nine o'clock Tuesday evening, causing a great light, the reflection of which could be distinctly seen in Brooklyn, some twelve miles distant. The stables contained a large amount of hay and feed, horses, carriages, sleighs, harness, &c. A number of the animals were saved, but several were consumed in the flames. The buildings were destroyed, with contents, involving a loss of between three and four thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A man was arrested on suspicion. This is the second time Mr. Durland has been burned out within a few years. The property was not insured.

CHURCH RECEPTION.

The congregation of the Lee avenue Reformed Dutch church will give a reception to their pastor, Rev. A. A. Willetts, this evening, at the church edifice. Addresses will be delivered by a number of prominent clergymen, and anthems will be rendered by the choir suitable to the occasion.

THE STRONG DIVORCE CASE.

Another Side Issue Disposed of.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Moncrief, Barbour and Garvin.

Peter B. Strong vs. Mary E. Strong.—This JUNE 14 [illegible] these side issues which have prevented this somewhat celebrated cause from being tried. It was an appeal of the defendant [illegible] from an order of *Judge Garvin* denying a motion to reset [illegible] the original issues, which had been settled by consent in October last. The matter was argued before the general term on Saturday last, and to-day the Court rendered a decision affirming the judgment of the lower court. The opinion of the Court was read by Judge Moncrief as follows:—

There are several reasons why the order should be affirmed:—First—A motion to set aside a proceeding for irregularity must be made promptly and before the moving party takes any other step in the cause. (Persse & Brooks' Paper Works vs. Willett, 14 Ab., 119; Law vs. Graydon, Id., 444; 15 Id., 110, Lawrence vs. Jones.) There was an interval of eight months between the entry of the order complained of and the motion to set it aside. Many steps have been taken on the part of the defendant, and it is said the issues have been upon the day calendar during this period, and reserved ready for trial on her behalf.

Second—There was no irregularity in the order sought to be vacated; the ground suggested did not exist at the time it was ordered.

Third—The order appears to have been made after consultation and full deliberation by eminent counsel acting on behalf of the respective parties, and there is no intimation that either gentleman was not as well informed upon the law, practice and forms in such cases as they could have been upon reading the opinion delivered at the general term in May last.

Fourth—The order has been acquiesced in for eight months, and the time to appeal has expired. The Court cannot extend the time to appeal. (§ 405 Code.)

Fifth—The issues sought to be expunged were made by the pleadings, and did not require to be settled; issues of fact arise upon material allegations in the complaint controverted by the answer. (§ 250 Code.)

Sixth—The issue tendered upon the supplemental answer, if correctly set forth at page twenty-five of the appeal papers, was properly disallowed, for the reason that the answer contained no such allegation.

Seventh—A complaint is not fatally defective which alleges the commission of the offence within "five years" next before the commencement of the action. This is all the statute requires in that regard. (2 R. S., 145, §55, sub. 3.) The defendant may take issue upon such an averment and proceed to trial, or he may require it to be made more definite and certain. (§ 160 Code.) It was the practice in the Court of Chancery to have the charges of adultery made more explicit at the time a feigned issue was applied for, and the Court directed the issues to be so framed that neither party could take an undue advantage of the other at the trial. (Wood vs. Wood, 2 Page, 108. The Code provides protection quite as literally. §§ 173, 174, 390, 391; 14 Abb, 36; 7 How, 294, 3 Abb., 186.) Assuming a general charge to be true, the delinquent cannot desire to have it made more specific; and if the accusation be false, no amount of critical nicety of narration can be useful to the person wrongfully complained of; the skill of the advocate must develop the perjury by cross-examination. Lastly, the grievance alleged on behalf of the defendant is groundless in fact. The complaint tendered the issues which were settled by the order of the 8th of October, 1864; the answer of the defendant did not tender the issue which was disallowed; the defendant on the 31st January, 1865 (see order of that date, page 113 of appeal papers), did not ask to have all the issues reframed or any one reformed or expunged, but simply those created by her supplemental answer, called "additional" issues. The defendant feeling herself aggrieved by the refusal to allow a proposed issue (XV), invoked the power of this Court by an appeal, and was advised by the general term, that the order of disallowance was correctly made. If she had had the proper ground of complaint against issues framed by herself in October previous, the same tribunal was open to redress error if any was committed.

The order must be affirmed. Barbour, J., dissented orally.

The Wars of the Amazones.

SPICY ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE IN THE MARINE COURT—TWO YOUNG WOMEN PARTIES TO THE SUIT—INTERESTING TESTIMONY—THE CASE DISMISSED OWING T