EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

The Harvest in Hungary and West Austria—The Empress Elizabeth—Prince Napoleon in Prague and Pesth—Withdrawal of the Fractional Currency—The Finance Measures in the Upper House—Destruction of the Classic Town of Ybbs—The International Telegraph Conference.

VIENNA, June 21, 1868.

The prospects of the harvest in both halves of the the Austro-Hungarian empire are brilliant. The Danubian granary will probably yield an unusually fine supply this year. The complaints of drought, so audible in England and France, have not yet made themselves heard here. So abundant is the harvest likely to be in Hungary that several members of the Diet have addressed a joint interpellation to the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture praying him to use his influence with the Imperial government with a view to obtain leave that thirty thousand of the troops stationed in Hungary be allowed to help gather in the harvest. The interpellants add that, if this measure be not adopted it will be impossible to house the crops. The Minister has promised to act in the sense desired by the interpellants.

The Empress of Austria, after a nine days' sojourn in Schonbrunn has gone to her villa in Ischyl, in Upper Austria, where she intends to pass the summer with her baby and the two elder children. The Emperor has gone to Prague to inaugurate the opening of a chain bridge over the Moldau.

Prince Napoleon's visit to the last named city did not exceed the prearranged limit of two days. He had the Mayor of Prague as cicerone to show him the "lions" of the town, and came just in time to witness two national fêtes, one in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Bohemian museum and the second in honor of the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Palacky, the historian and leader of the Czecks. Prince Napoleon had an interview with Palacky and his son-in-law, Dr. Rieger, another shining light in the Czechian camp. He was also waited on by a deputation from the Czechian workingmen's club. On his way back to Vienna he made an excursion to Eisgrub, the beautiful park of Prince Lichtenstein.

The morning after his return to Vienna he went by a special steamer to Pesth. The Hungarians had prepared to give him a hearty welcome, and went forth in river steamers to escort him into the capital. With what feelings they regarded their visitor may be gathered from the following extract from General Klapka's organ, *Szazadunk*:—"The Prince is notoriously the friend of progress. We can never forget the thanks which we owe to Prince Napoleon, who was ever constantly, uninterruptingly active in behalf of the oppressed nations, and is so still. During our eighteen years suffering, from 1849 to the day of the Hungarian coronation, our nation ever found in the Prince a friend and a comforter. His sympathy for our country and for our countrymen living abroad never slackened. To us and to himself Prince Napoleon remained ever true. To our own knowledge, moreover, Prince Napoleon is, above all, the man who in France has most sharply attacked the policy of Chauvinism and has been most active in trying to bring about an understanding between France, Prussia and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which shall serve as a dam against the Muscovites."

When the Prince passed Presburg he received an ovation from the population, and when he set foot on the quay at Pesth he found the political notabilities of the land waiting to receive him and heard the people shout their "*Eljens!*" He drove in Count Andrassy's carriage to the Hôtel Europe, where apartments had been retained for him. After dinner he appeared on the balcony and showed himself to the people who thronged the street in front of his hotel.

At Pesth the Prince has had long political chats with Deak, Tisza, Klapka and Perczel, also with Croatian politicians concerning Croatia, Dalmatia and the military frontier district. It must be admitted that the Red Prince has spared no pains to complete his education as a politician, and it is certainly an advantage, not merely for the dynasty to which he belongs, but also to the French nation, to have one highly trained politician more. He seems to be fond of bathing in the public swimming baths. As he visited the Diana Swimming Bath in Vienna so in Pesth he took a dip in the Kaiser ditto, while the pupils of a private school kept him company. The Prince's thoroughly Gallic sociability is exactly suited to this meridian, and has won the good will of the citizens of the three largest towns of the empire. Since he left Pesth he has visited the estates of some Hungarian magnates, and to-morrow he will start for Bucharest en route for Constantinople. He has abandoned his intention of visiting Belgrade, in consequence of the tragic event which has lately taken place there.

The measure for withdrawing the paper fractional currency of this empire and substituting for it metallic ten and twenty kreuzer pieces of silver alloy, with a conventional value of double their real value, has passed the upper house of the legislature of Austria, after having passed the lower, and now only awaits the royal sanction to become law. The paper bits did not lack a defender. Baron Hock declared that the people preferred them to specie, but the majority of the House were of a different opinion. Nobody, however, proposes to carry the love of metallic money further. The one florin note reigns unchallenged in the esteem of the people.

The finance measures of the Cabinet are now before the upper house and will pass unopposed. The speakers, who are all friendly to the government, are unanimous in their regret that the House of Deputies threw overboard the proposed three years' property tax, which would have covered the eternal deficit. The new taxation, imposed as a substitute for the proposed property tax, will only bring in, per estimate, seven millions this year. A deficit is still left of about 32,000,000 florins ($15,000,000 in paper).

Count Taaffe has given assurance to the interpellant deputies, in reference to the military outrages upon editor Scharf, that representations have been made by him to the Minister of War which are calculated to prevent a repetition of the offence.

The Danubian little town of Ybbs, in Lower Austria, has literally been burned to the ground. Every house and outbuilding in the place has fallen in the flames, as likewise has the church tower. The accident deserves a wider publicity than it is likely to receive, because Ybbs was one of the oldest country towns in this part of the world. It was in existence in the times of the Romans, who called it Isipons and Iissa. The fortress of that name was occupied by the soldiers of Marcus Aurelius, the imperial philosopher. The duty of these men was to protect the empire against the Marcomanni. The sympathies of the public for the burned out (there were no lives lost) have been appealed to by the journals of this city and handsome subscriptions are flowing in.

An international telegraph conference has been lately sitting in this city. The delegates were invited to dine with the Emperor at Schonbrunn.

The Imperial Visit to Prague—Attempt to Conciliate the Bohemian Nationalities—Its Failure—The Austro-Hungarian Army Bill—Pan-German Schuetzenfest—Its Political Significance—Trial of Count Gustav Chorinsky for the Murder of His Wife—Reports from Servia.

VIENNA, June 24, 1868.

The Kaiser Franz Joseph, accompanied by the Cis-Leithan Premier, Prince Carl Auersperg, has been to Prague, ostensibly to inaugurate a bridge over the Moldau, but really to see if, by certain concessions in the direction of local self-government—concessions, however, which would in any event fall far short of that separate legislature and executive which the Bohemian nationalists demand—the said nationalists could be induced to abandon their attitude of passive resistance and send representatives to the Reichsrath, which at present they refuse to do. Did the Bohemian nationalists show themselves accommodating? Not at all. The Kaiser was enthusiastically received by the German and Jewish inhabitants of Prague and by the municipal authorities, irrespective of race; but the mass of the Czechian singing, gymnastic and political clubs, and the Czechian students at the University, not only held themselves aloof from these demonstrations, but seized the occasion to make excursions into the neighboring country and there to make political demonstrations in favor of their nationality.

The Kaiser has had interviews with Messrs. Palacky and Rieger, two of the most influential of the nationalists, and Baron Beust was suddenly sent for from Vienna to come on and hold a "palaver" with some of the Czechian leaders; but the net result of the experiment may be gathered from the following telegram from Prague, which is published in this morning's *Debatte*, which says:—"The negotiations with the Czechs has failed. Popular opinion is irritated. The Austrian banners hanging from the German club have been torn down. Cries of 'Down with Beust!' are heard."

Here we have another proof of the stubborn vitality of the principle of nationality—a vitality of which the history of Europe for the last half century especially has given so many and such remarkable examples. As a sign that the slavism of Bohemia is acknowledged even in the German camp, I point to the fact that the Mayor of Prague, who is one of the loyal Czechs, addressed the Kaiser in both languages, beginning with the Bohemian and concluding with the German, and that the Kaiser himself in his reply spoke in both the said languages, beginning likewise with the Bohemian.

I observe that in an editorial the HERALD has already referred to the Army bill which has been agreed upon by the West Austrian and Hungarian ministries, but which has not yet been laid before either the Austrian Reichsrath or the Hungarian Diet. In view of the closely impending prorogation of the Reichsrath, the bill will not be laid before the latter body until next autumn; but it is possible that it will be brought before the Diet during the present session. Its main provisions, though not yet officially promulgated, have leaked out through the ministerial press in Pesth, and I now send you an epitome of the measure.

The strength of the army and marines is set down at eight hundred thousand men for the next ten years. This figure is, however, subject to alteration by the delegations of the two Legislatures. The militia (Landwehr) of the collective monarchy is to be two hundred thousand men strong, and to consist only of infantry and cavalry. The obligation to enter the army, the marine corps or the militia is to commence for the individual from the 1st of January after the completion of the twentieth year. The time of service in the army and marines is to last for three years in the line and seven years in the reserve; in the militia, two years for those who have completed their term of service in the army, and twelve years for those who are inscribed in the militia directly. Those who shall have completed their term in the marine corps will not be liable to serve in the militia. The obligation to serve in the levy *en masse* (Landsturm), lasts from the commencement of the nineteenth until the termination of the fortieth year. Those who enter the army as volunteers and who can show a properly attested grade of education corresponding to the passage through all the classes of a gymnasium, or upper school, and who besides clothe themselves during their time of service from their own resources, arm themselves (and, if they enter the cavalry, provide a horse and maintain it), will in time of peace be placed in the reserve after only one year of active service. Those who have taken holy orders will be employed as army clergymen and in war time be made use of according to need in the army, the militia or the hospitals. The militia in time of peace will be under the command not of the Imperial Minister of War, but under that of the Hungarian and West Austrian ministries, respectively; in administrative matters, in regard to military matters under the Commander-in-Chief of the militia, and in time of war under the general appointed by the Kaiser. The Hungarian and West Austrian Ministers are at all times to keep the Imperial Minister of War well informed concerning the condition, the equipment and movements of the militia. Those liable to serve who are decided to be unfit for service and yet are fit for trades will have to pay a tax for the maintenance of military pensioners in proportion to their property, which tax will be regulated by a special law.

The next Pan-German Schuetzenfest is to take place at Vienna. It will commence on the 19th of next month (July). The wooden constructions appurtenant thereto are rapidly approaching completion in the Prater. There is a great division of opinion among the university students in Vienna in regard to this festival. A minority of them regard it as a political demonstration against Prussia, and therefore set their faces against it. The majority, however, hold to the great German idea, according to which German-Austria is as much a part of Germany as ever it was, the peace of Prague to the contrary notwithstanding. At a public meeting held by the students for the purpose of conferring on the attitude which they should take in regard to the *Fest*, these two parties came into sharp collision, and there was such a row that the government Commissioner announced that he must declare the meeting dissolved if it continued. Order was only restored after the minority had seceded *en masse* from the meeting.

The trial of Count Gustav Chorinsky for contriving the murder of his wife commenced on Monday last in Munich and will continue throughout the week. The court is crowded with journalists from all parts of Germany, Austria and Hungary. The seats reserved for the diplomatic corps are crammed. Duke Karl Theodore, of the Bavarian dynasty, a cousin of the Empress Elizabeth, has attended the first two days' trial. The line of defence will evidently be to maintain that Count Gustav was *non compos mentis*. Although the trial is taking place at Munich, the chief centre of interest and sympathy, or rather antipathy, is to be found in this city. Most of the journals of Weimar have sent one or more of their reporters to Munich to send them special correspondence and telegrams concerning the course of this *cause célèbre*.

In Servia everything looks most favorable to the cause of the regency and the boyish Milan Obrenowitch, who is now on his way to Belgrade. The family of Kara George have put forth an indignant denial of the charges that they were the principals in the plot to murder the late Prince. It must, in justice, be said that the threads of the conspiracy have not yet been traced up to the Princes Alexander and Peter Kara Georgewitch, but they have been traced to one Nenadowitch, the overseer of the prison, situated in the parish of Toptschider; and this man is a cousin of the wife of Prince Alexander. The story originally set afloat that the father and brothers of Radowanowitch were actuated by a desire to avenge the seduction of a daughter and sister is pure fudge. There is no lady occupying such a relationship to the said family. In short, this seduction myth is one that shows its head whenever a mysterious assassination takes place in this part of the world. Mademoiselle Katharine, who received three wounds, is getting on favorably. She has not yet been informed of the death of her mother and the Prince. She believes that, like herself, they were only wounded (only more severely), and she daily inquires of her physician after the condition of her mother (Madame Anna) and Prince Michel.

The Kaiser and Baron Beust have paid a visit of condolence to the widow of the late Prince, who, since her separation, has been residing in one of the suburban villages adjacent to this city.

TURKEY.

News of the Servian Assassination—Fall in the Funds—Slaughter by a Lunatic—Prince Napoleon's Visit—An English Naval Officer in the Imperial Service—American Torpedoes in Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16, 1868.

On Thursday last we were greatly surprised by the announcement that the Prince Michael of Servia had been murdered the previous evening. Although the circumstances attending the murder afford ample evidence that the crime was committed for no political purpose, its announcement caused a sudden fall in the funds here from 43½ to 40, and, notwithstanding the quiet and peaceful nature of the news from Belgrade, they have not recovered more than ½ since. This unforeseen relapse caused great consternation among the "bulls" of the Bourse here, who, encouraged by the recent unprecedented rise in the five per cent consols alluded to in my last, were confidently expecting to be able to sell at 50 ere long and had already made large transactions at prices in advance of London and Paris. The consequence was that some of the speculators were not to be found on Thursday, and the Bourse was thrown into such a state of confusion that it was closed on Friday morning for the purpose of settling the accounts of the survivors.

A horrible incident occurred at Trebizond a few days since, which spread consternation throughout the whole city. In the space of a few minutes only seventeen victims fell under the knife of a madman. Four were killed on the spot, ten mortally wounded and three others slightly wounded. Each victim received but a single wound, which in all cases was aimed at the heart. The assassin is a man of small stature, but strong and robust, about fifty years of age, sometimes calls himself a Persian, sometimes a Russian, sometimes a Christian and at others a Mussulman. During the past four months he has occupied a hole in an old wall, half of which has fallen with decay, in one of the most frequented streets of Trebizond, where he sold in the open air old iron, which he collected from every corner of the town. He commenced his butcheries in broad day, at eight o'clock in the morning, armed with a knife sharpened on two edges, the blade of which was about six or seven inches in length. Having fastened the knife to his hand with a cord, keeping the blade beneath his arm, thus prepared he commenced walking slowly up the street he inhabits, seizing his opportunity to stab every one whom he found within his reach, and quickly concealing his weapon after each murderous blow left his surprised victims totally unconscious of the hand that dealt their death wound and unable to denounce the assassin.

No allusion is made to the action of the police during this time; in fact, they did not appear on the scene until after an end was made to the bloody work of the madman or fanatic by a baker, who succeeded in felling the assassin to the earth with a well aimed blow from a heavy stick of wood, when he was immediately seized, disarmed and handed over to the authorities, several policemen having promptly appeared as soon as the danger was past. He was taken before the governor, where, after an examination by two physicians, no evidence whatever of insanity was discovered. After having answered the questions relating to his name and place of birth the fanatic, who calls himself Hadgi, would give no further information. On showing him the dagger with which he had committed such havoc he pretended not to recognize it, and his only response to all questions was "*Bilmem*" (I don't know).

There are other versions of this sad affair varying somewhat from the details given above. A private letter says a Greek boy, who had come to make a purchase of Hadgi, used abusive language to him, and in a passion he seized a knife and stabbed him to the heart. Some Turkish women who were present remonstrated with Hadgi, expressing their horror of the deed. In his fury he next attacked them, crying out against them for befriending the *giaours*. This brought together a crowd, who in their efforts to put a stop to the murder, were struck down one after another by the fatal dagger, until seventeen or eighteen persons, either dead or wounded, lay weltering in their gore, when the massacre was ended by the blow from the baker's bludgeon, as stated above. The assassin is a Persian, from Derghestan. These people frequently indulge in the use of opium, (*hasheesh*), and it is very possible that the fit of fanatical frenzy, which in this case has produced such frightful consequences, may have been caused or greatly increased by the use of this drug. The excitement and horror created among the entire population of Trebizond was so great that the Governor was obliged to hasten the execution, and after a summary trial the culprit was taken into the public square and beheaded in the presence of the whole population of the city.

It is now rumored that the visit of Prince Napoleon to Constantinople has been put off and that he will return directly from Vienna to Paris. Has the death of Prince Michael of Servia in some way thwarted his political projects, or does he think it more hazardous than agreeable for princes to pass through Belgrade just now?

Captain Hubart, formerly of the royal navy, now admiral in the Turkish service, not having obtained permission of the Admiralty to enlist with the Sultan, has had his name removed from the list of officers in the British navy. He, however, consoles himself, doubtless that he has a contract for employment in the Turkish service for five years at £1,000 per annum, which at the end of his term will amount to more than he would receive in a lifetime as pay in the British navy. While on leave during the American war he was employed as commander of a blockade runner. His first command was, I think, a twin screw steamer called the Dawn, and his *nom de guerre* Captain Roberts. He has written a little book entitled "Never Caught," in which he describes his blockade running experience. After making several voyages in the Dawn to Wilmington from Nassau he returned to England, having turned his command over to his first officer.

On the first voyage made by the Dawn after he left her she was taken by the blockading squadron off Wilmington. The United States boarding officer's salutation to the commander of the blockade runner on reaching the deck was, "Well, Captain Roberts, we have caught you at last," and this gentleman was somewhat disappointed that he had not caught the Captain, with his ship. It was thought he would have been sent to Crete to catch the Greek blockade runners; but instead of that he has been appointed inspector of a line of steamers belonging to a company of which the Sultan's mother and the Sultan are the principal shareholders. The company owe about £150,000 and have twenty or thirty steamers, the great majority of which are in the worst possible condition, and the remainder of a very small class for making short trips in the vicinity of Constantinople. The direction of the company has changed hands thirteen times in two years, and as there is no reserve fund for purchasing or making repairs the gallant Admiral is likely to find his present task a more arduous one than running the Wilmington blockade.

Nothing new from Crete, except a skirmish now and then and a few Turkish troops wounded by torpedoes, which are said to have been sent out from the United States.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The English papers mention the death of a young man in London from inhaling carbolic acid gas to cure a toothache.

Miss Carpenter writes that she intends leaving England for India about October next in order to establish, on as complete a scale as her means will allow, a female training school on the government principle of non-interference with religion and social customs.

The moors on the Cleveland hills, Yorkshire, England, were recently set fire to by sparks from an engine to the extent of twenty-four miles.

During one of the late storms a jockey and his horse were killed by lightning in Yorkshire, England.

The proverbial "Jersey lightning" appears to have its equivalent abroad from the fact that a Scotchman was lately killed in Salford, England, by imbibing a quart and a half of whiskey.

Two cases of so-called baby farming were recently investigated by the coroner of St. Pancras, London. In both the verdict was death from natural causes, accelerated by want of proper food and attention.

The population of France is 38,067,074, of which 19,014,109 are males and 19,052,965 are females. Out of 4,551 criminals convicted in 1866, 3,853 were men and only 698 women.

On the 31st of March, 1867, the quantity of iron ballast in the British dockyards was 58,302 tons, adding to which the ballast on board of ships in commission, coast guard cruisers, &c., gave a total of 72,579 tons.

According to statistics recently published, the value of goods exported from British India by sea during 1866 was £67,056,475, of which £65,462,123 was produced by merchandise and £2,165,352 by treasure. The principal articles exported include raw cotton, valued at £35,587,389; opium, at £11,122,746; rice at £4,909,562. The exports of bullion during 1866 consisted of £339,819 in gold, and £540,369 in silver, from Bengal; of £161,683 in silver from Madras, and of £308,599 in gold, and £308,599 in silver from Bombay.

The cab and omnibus drivers and conductors of Manchester, England, lately held a meeting for the purpose of forming a society for the protection of their interests. It was proposed that said society should be conducted on the principle of a benefit or friendly society.

The King of the Belgians has subscribed a beautiful gold watch and chain, together with a sum of $200, towards the regatta to come off on the canal of the Allee Verte during the present month, under the management of the Nautical Sport Club of Brussels.

The laboratory of the arsenal of Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart, was recently totally destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated to exceed $250,000.

The first non-authorized public meeting in Paris took place on June 21. About 1,400 respectable citizens were present, and the question discussed was that of co-operative education. Each person present contributed three cents towards defraying expenses.

On the occasion of a recent visit paid by Alexander Dumas to the office of the *Figaro*, of Paris, the staff of that paper seized him, and locking him up with a plentiful supply of pens and paper, stated that they would release him on his producing an article of his own composition. After remaining imprisoned for an hour he presented them with five articles on various subjects, and was immediately set at liberty.

The largest conger eel ever known was lately caught near Wexford, Ireland. His length was over fourteen feet and his circumference exceeded four feet. The mane on his back resembled strong horse hair and stood four inches high. When caught in the net his struggles are stated to have been tremendous.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE.

A trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between bay gelding Lew Pettee and gray mare Tackey, came off yesterday afternoon at the Fashion Course. The race was won by Lew Pettee very easily, notwithstanding that he lost the first heat by a break. He trotted the three subsequent heats very faithfully, and won as he liked. Tackey made the first heat in 2:28 and became a favorite at two to one, Lew Pettee being the favorite at slight odds previous to the start. After the first heat Lew Pettee again became the favorite at two to one, and after that he was wagered at one hundred to ten. Lew Pettee is a very strong, vigorous horse, and improves with age. He has beaten all the Pilot stock that have trotted against him, and his owner thinks that he can beat any of them. The first of the Pilots that Lew met was Bull Run, at two mile heats, and he distanced him the first heat, in 5:07. The next he met was Dixie, a full sister of Tackey, and he scored a victory over her after five heats, and yesterday he beat Tackey, who is supposed to be the fastest of the lot, with the greatest ease. The track was in fine condition, but the attendance was very small.

THE TROT.

First Heat.—Tackey won the pole and had a lead of over a length at the start, Dan Mace asking for it as he approached the score. The mare was a length and a half ahead at the quarter pole in thirty-seven and a quarter seconds. Lew then broke up badly, and before he recovered the mare was a dozen lengths ahead of him. Going down the backstretch the mare also broke, but she lost very little by the mishap, and although Lew trotted finely down the stretch, the mare was eight lengths or more in front at the half mile pole in 1:13½. Tackey trotted as fast as she could around the Flushing end, her driver believing that a distance might be the result of haste. Lew kept steadily at work and reduced the gap to half a dozen lengths, and then Mace took him in hand and made no further effort for the heat. The mare won by six lengths, making the heat in 2:28.

Second Heat.—The previous heat seemed to affect the mare considerably, as when the call was made for them to appear at the scratch she was still blowing. She was, nevertheless, the favorite at two to one. They had an even start, when Tackey dashed away rapidly and led two lengths around the turn. Lew closed as they neared the quarter pole, the mare passing that point half a length in front, in thirty-seven seconds. Going down the backstretch the gelding made the pace rather too warm for the mare and she broke up, having cuffed her knee. This took all the trot out of her for a few moments. She was up and down until Lew was fifty yards ahead of her. He passed the half-mile pole in 1:14¾. From there to the end of the heat there was no interest in it. Lew won by fifty yards, making the mile in 2:30¾.

Third Heat.—Rutherford, who had driven the mare the two previous heats, was now changed for Budd Doble, but the latter did not seem to do any better than the former. The horses had an even start. Lew soon took the lead and was two lengths in front in a short time. This advantage he carried to the quarter pole in thirty-eight seconds. Going down the backstretch the mare began hitching and finally broke up before reaching the half mile pole, and Lew led past that point five lengths in 1:14. He broke up on the Flushing end, and the mare got close to him before he recovered. The latter then commenced a succession of breaks, which lasted to the end of the heat. Her breaks were attended with runs that kept pace with the gelding, the latter passing the score about three lengths in front, in 2:33¼.

Fourth Heat.—One hundred to ten was now laid on Lew Pettee. They had an even start; but Lew took the lead at once, and went to the quarter pole in thirty-seven seconds, two lengths ahead of the mare. He was three lengths in front down the backstretch, the mare breaking and running. He passed the half mile pole in 1:14¼, three lengths ahead of the mare; was the same distance in front at the three-quarter pole and came up the homestretch at a very easy gait, leading the mare, who was running all the way. As Lew approached the score he broke up, and the mare and himself ran over the score, Lew three-quarters of a length a head. Time, 2:30¼. The following is a

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, Friday, July 10.—Match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Dan Mace named b. g. Lew Pettee, by Norman	2	1	1	1
Mr. Carr named g. m. Tackey, by Pilot, Jr.	1	2	2	2

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37¼	1:14¼	2:28
Second heat	37	1:14¼	2:30¾
Third heat	38	1:14	2:33¼
Fourth heat	37	1:14¼	2:30¼

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Mary Ann Smith Habeas Corpus Dismissed.

Before Judge Sutherland.

In the Matter of the Proceeding by Habeas Corpus in Behalf of Mary Ann Smith.—This is the case previously reported in the HERALD in which a habeas corpus, directed to the Mother Superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, was issued, ordering the respondent to show cause why Mary Ann Smith, a minor, was detained in that institution. The writ was issued at the instance of the Rev. Jesse S. Gilbert, a minister of the Methodist church at Newark, N. J., who, it seems, had been instrumental in inducing the girl to forsake the Roman Catholic faith and join the Protestant church, and claimed that it was for this reason that she was confined by her father in the House of the Good Shepherd. The parent denied this and claimed that it was by reason of laxity of the girl's morals that she was so restrained, producing evidence of young men who, by their own showing, were of ill repute, to the effect that they had criminal intercourse with Mary Ann, and that she was inclined to keep bad company. They failed, however, to show a single act derogatory of her character since the time she had united herself to the Methodist church, about ten months since, while the petitioner produced testimony proving that she had been very discreet and decorous during that period without any restraint being imposed on her. The court, in rendering its decision yesterday, says the case is embarrassing and not altogether free of doubt, and that the prisoner should be remanded and the writ dismissed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

SENTENCES.

At the opening of the court yesterday the City Judge proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners who were remanded during the week.

Wm. King, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Robert A. Green, indicted jointly with King, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Frederick Kamps, who pleaded guilty to a felonious assault, was sent to the State Prison for three years.

Jacob Fuerth, who pleaded guilty to petty larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Grand Jury brought in a large number of indictments, and having finished their business were discharged for the term with the thanks of the Court.

BURGLARY IN FIFTH AVENUE.

James D. Cook and Frank Farrell were convicted of an attempt at burglary in the second degree. On the night of the 22d of June, while Mr. Henry Bergh and his family, residing at No. 172 Fifth avenue, were out of town an effort was made by the prisoners to effect an entrance into the house, but fortunately they were detected and arrested near the place by officers. The Judge, in passing sentence, said that the prisoners belonged to a notorious gang of burglars. They were each sent to the State Prison for five years.

Charles Russell, who stole $270 worth of jewelry from Alexander Feretinko on the 13th of May, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Daniel Bradley, who was charged with an attempt at burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty, the charge being that he and another man broke into the dwelling house of Wm. A. Herring, 248 East Fiftieth street. Russell and Bradley were each sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William Gray, indicted for stealing $48 worth of wearing apparel from Henry Jacobs, No. 53 Greenwich street, on the 3d inst., pleaded guilty to petty larceny. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

FORGERY.

Augustus Levinson was charged with forgery in the third degree, he having, on the 16th of June, presented an order to Bernard Westerman, No. 449 Broadway, directing him to send German and English dictionaries to E. Hammon, director of the New York Stadt theatre. This was a forged order, and the prisoner pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON.

Bridget Murray, a girl sixteen years old, pleaded guilty to an attempt at arson in the fourth degree. She was charged with attempting to fire the dwelling house of Michael O'Brien, on the 13th of June, at 98 West Houston street. The Court sent her to the House of Refuge.

John Weber pleaded guilty to petty larceny from the person of Joseph Williams, from whom he stole a pocketbook on the 5th inst. He was sent to the State Prison for three years.

The court adjourned for the term, Assistant District Attorney Bedford stating that the calendar of cases was exhausted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway, HERALD Building:—

3 A. M.	77	3 P. M.	79
6 A. M.	76	6 P. M.	78
9 A. M.	80	9 P. M.	75
12 M.	80	12 P. M.	74

Average temperature 77¾
Average temperature Thursday 79¾

PERSONAL.—Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, of Sandwich, Canada West, will sail from this port to-day for Europe.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The Park Commissioners announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park this afternoon, commencing at four o'clock.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—The Board of Audit held a meeting yesterday and heard testimony in regard to some minor claims.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Francis W. Leggett has assumed command of the Thirty-seventh regiment, N. G., with headquarters (Monday evenings) at the Armory, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street.

AURORA BOREALIS.—At a quarter past nine o'clock last night there was a brilliant display of northern lights. These were what are termed the fourth class, noted for their brilliant green sheets of light. It is the first aurora that has been visible for several weeks.

A FIRE ESCAPE ACCIDENT.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning a German named Peter Haggen, living in Eighth avenue, while engaged in putting up a fire escape at No. 324 East Twentieth street, slipped and fell from the third story to the sidewalk and sustained injuries from which it is thought he will not recover.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—William T. Simms, while at work painting one of the window sashes of the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday forenoon, lost his balance and fell to the street. He was at work on the fourth floor, and, strange to say, only suffered to the extent of a broken arm.

MINOR INQUESTS.—Mrs. Mary McCullough, of No. 135 Prince street, found her infant dead in bed yesterday. Coroner Keenan held an inquest. The remains of an unknown man, apparently a night watchman, were found in the East river, near pier 35. Coroner Rollins held an inquest and the body was taken to the Morgue.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning Mr. Rogers, of Washington Heights, while attempting to get on the eight o'clock train from Yonkers to this city, was struck by the express train for Albany and was instantly killed. The body was found on the rocks, where it was dashed by the train.

A DONATION.—The members of the Missouri delegation to the National Democratic Convention have forwarded the sum of $124 to Mr. Edward Toeller, of New York, the gentleman who was injured by the premature discharge of a cannon fired in Union square in honor of the nominations made by the Convention. The donation was accompanied by a letter signed by James C. Broadhead, chairman, expressing the regrets of the members of the delegation that the demonstrations should have been marred by so sad an accident, and assuring the sufferer of their deep sympathy and earnest wishes for his speedy and perfect recovery.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ENCAMPMENT.—During the past week a committee from the Twenty-second regiment visited Long Branch and selected the camp and target grounds to be occupied by the regiment during their encampment in August, besides completing other arrangements. The grounds selected are in the immediate vicinity of the Stetson House, admirably fitted for the purposes for which they are to be used. Adjutant General S. E. Marvin has transmitted to Colonel Post an order of Governor Ward granting the application for permission for the regiment to encamp in New Jersey, so as to avoid all questions in regard to jurisdiction, and full camp equipage has also been placed at the disposal of the regiment. We understand that General Grant and a number of other prominent army officers will be stopping at Long Branch during the encampment of the Twenty-second.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE PATRICK MCDONALD CASE.—An examination was held yesterday by Justice Dowling in the case of Patrick McDonald, the Albany street ticket agent, who is accused of swindling John Murray, of Pennsylvania, out of the sum of $440. The complainant and his two friends were subjected to a severe cross-examination, but no new facts were elicited, so the magistrate committed the prisoner for trial in the sum of $5,000 bail, which he furnished and was set at liberty, the unfortunate complainant and his witnesses being locked up in the House of Detention.

SWINDLING CLERGYMEN.—A man, venerable in years and a venerable gray beard, who refused to give his name, but who, according to affidavits made against him yesterday before Judge Kelly, of the Fourth District Police Court, has been swindling some of our city clergymen under various names, has at length come to grief and the end of his tether. Dr. McGlynn, of the St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church; Rev. Charles McCready, of the Madison avenue church, near Fiftieth street, and Rev. Jeremiah Griffin, appeared as complainants against him, and it is probable that his operations in the confidence line are not limited to these. Throughtelling Rev. Dr. McGlynn that he owned property to a large amount in the South but required money to get home, he got a loan of $25, and through representing to Rev. Mr. McCready that he had a draft for a large amount, but being a stranger in the city, could not obtain the money on it until he could identify himself, he obtained $10 from the latter gentleman. He had the discretion to go in for small amounts, well knowing that clergymen are not given to being rich in this world's goods. Rev. Mr. Griffin was not to be taken in by his Aminadab Sleek look and sleeker narratives, but gave him in charge of a policeman. He admitted his guilt. The magistrate recognized him as an old offender, and recollected having sent him six years ago to State Prison for a similar offence. He was committed for trial.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

The magnolia season, with the delightful aroma the flower gives out, is about over. A week since and there were bushels of magnolias for sale on Broadway. To-day, like angels' visits, they are few and far between, and of course greatly appreciated in price. The blossom of the magnolia tree should be accepted as the emblem of maiden purity; its flower the insignia of the young, sweet bride about to leave "her father's halls." For the New York market the plant is principally cultivated in the vicinity of Paterson, N. J.

A headless rooster is on exhibition as a great curiosity in the upper part of the city. We do not see anything remarkable in this. Headless bipeds are to be met with every day in our streets. There were a vast number of them in town during the sittings of the Democratic National Convention.

The municipal authorities should either proceed with the work of filling up the East river, from the foot of James slip, or else cause to be removed the heaps of stones which formerly made part of a pier just south of the ferry slip, and which now greatly endanger navigation. Surely a nice little job for some political favorite could be "worked up" out of this *débris* of a dock. Who bids?

It is the easiest thing in the world to get up a mob in New York. The other evening a man undertook to capture a pious parrot which had escaped its prison bars. The bird prayed with emphasis, and an impromptu revival meeting was the result, which would not dissolve short of the arrival of a posse of "perlice."

Florists are not up to snuff. If they would have their bouquets "go off like hot cakes" they should make it a point to select as flower girls none but the lovely. A basket filled with the beautiful creations of Flora, placed in front of an over-age looking feminine, makes her positively ugly, while, perhaps, it enhances the attractiveness of the grouped roses, fuchsias and lilies. Cultivators are aware of this, and, provided girls have their flowers, care little about their looks.

Policemen of Celtic extraction while on duty have an ugly practice of flourishing their clubs in a manner that threatens damage to the sconces of the innocent. The habit reminds one of the stories about

Donnybrook fair,
When an Irishman all in his glory is there,

cutting capers with his shillalah, and religiously following out the teachings of his father, who "swung around that circle" before him, "to hit a head wherever he finds it. Gentlemen in blue are requested not to practice attack and defence with the club *a la* shillalah on crowded sidewalks, even if they do come from the Gem of the Sea.

During the holding of the Democratic National Convention it was found impossible to obtain a quorum for the transaction of the city business in the "lower chamber of the Common Council." Now that the delegates have gone home "serene" and everybody is "satisfied" it is to be hoped there will be a little more attention to the legislation of the town, and particularly to the reformation of that "ring" which the Court of Appeals so rudely smashed a few weeks ago.

The number of slates that were broken during the holding of the Convention at Tammany Hall is said to be beyond computation. Making slates is not an over profitable business in any event.

Blasting rock is an amusement which builders and quarrymen indulge in to a large extent in the upper part of the city, particularly between Thirty-fourth and Sixtieth streets. A native occasionally gets his head caved in, but as coroners are plenty and inquests cheap it matters little if accidents do happen. They serve a paragraph and adorn a tale.

They are extending the area of Blackwell's Island northward by erecting sea-walls. The curious fact about this extension is that it was originally suggested by an insane man, who, during the rebellion, erected an earthwork at the extreme point of the swamp filling in, where the sea had made the ground.

Among the brilliant institutions of this city is the Farmers' Club—a sort of mutual admiration concern that meets weekly in a chamber in the Cooper Union. If any one with rural proclivities is desirous of learning how not to farm he should take a gratuitous course at the club, listening with subdued astonishment to the remarkable sayings and still more remarkable doings of its regular attendants. Put an end to this association of city farmers, and we really know not what practical agriculturists would do for want of something to amuse them in their idle hours.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Meeting of Master Masons—They are Resolved to Stand Firm—Signs of a Compromise—Threats of Violence.

The Master Masons' Association again had a numerously attended meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 51 Liberty street. Mr. John T. Conover called the meeting to order as president of the association, and the secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Jackson, read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. Mr. A. Ross, in behalf of the committee heretofore appointed to visit the owners of bu